SATURDAY NIGHT

GERMANY: KEY TO WAR

Are the Frosh Up to Par?

SEPTEMBER 19, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 49

NEW CANADIAN MOVIE: *Susan Douglas, Jan Rubes and Nox.*

10c

No Slump in the Heigh-Ho Business

Strikes: How Much Do They Really Hurt?

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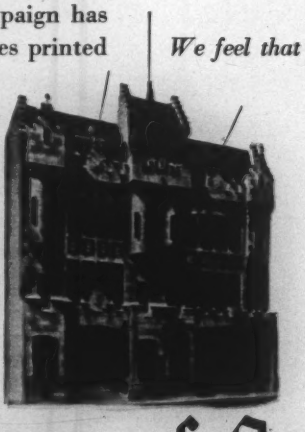

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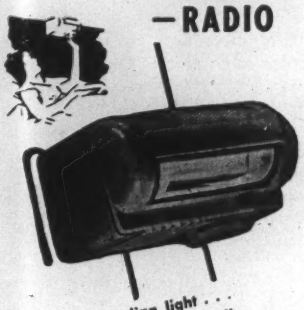

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 49 Whole No. 2994

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The screen début of a Montreal company called Selkirk Productions comes with the release this week of a film entitled "Forbidden Journey" (Page 41). The production crew was all-Canadian and the actors (with one exception) are all Canadians too. The stars of the film are **Jan Rubes,** a new-Canadian from Czechoslovakia who has earned a reputation as a fine singer, and **Susan Douglas,** Hollywood starlet who is the non-Canadian. The film promises to be an artistic and perhaps even a financial success.—*Photo by Phoenix Studios.*

Highlights: The annual Fall Fairs are neighborhood get-togethers with a venerable career that includes more than the midway and cooking prizes (Page 8) . . . Is today's University freshman brighter, better grounded than his counterpart of 15 or 20 years ago? (Page 9) . . . Are German troops to be used in the defence of Western Europe? This question must be answered soon (Page 10) . . . New York is no longer the only Promised Land for ambitious Canadians; many are flocking to England (Page 32) . . . We're three weeks past a nation-wide strike. What are the major factors that influence the Canadian labor scene and how do they work (Page 43)?

Preview: Next week Dink Carroll of the Montreal *Gazette* writes "Look at Football: Better or Worse?" Larry Smith of the St. Catharines *Standard*, just back from England after a Kemsley Journalism Scholarship term, reports on how "We Can Prepare for Atom Bombs." Michael Barkway discusses the current international trade conference at Torquay. Margaret Ness tells SN women readers "How You Can Get Your Name in the Paper."

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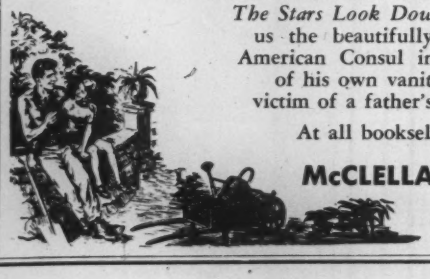

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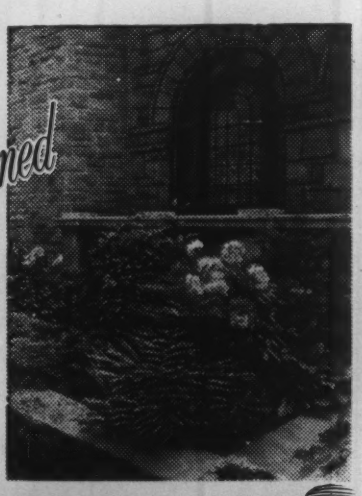

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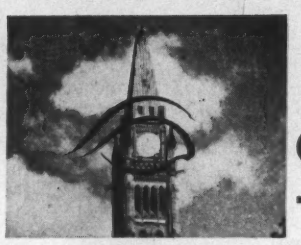

OTTAWA VIEW

INFLATION AND BUDGET

BEHIND the new budget is the Government's conviction that we can't seal ourselves off—by controls or any other way — from the trend of U.S. prices. Whatever measure of inflation the U.S. has, we shall have. Sharp rise in U.S. prices will, in the long run, have an inflationary effect all round the world: we shall feel it sooner than anybody else.

All that we can do, in the Government's view, is to hold to a strict fiscal policy and to make sure we don't outrun the U.S. in inflation. "The U.S. Government is perfectly right," one influential economist said, "to urge its allies to put their defences in order. Its allies in return might urge the U.S. to keep its economic house in order: that is, to be sure it doesn't start a tidal wave of inflation that would hoist them all."

The relatively light tax increases cover the defence expenditures now contemplated before March 31, 1951. They also have some anti-inflationary effect. But they don't even half meet next year's defence bill. Estimated yield of the new taxes in a full year is $189.5 millions. Next year's defence cost is likely to be up by half a billion. Need for mopping up purchasing power will also be greater by the spring, as defence production gets rolling. Obviously we won't get off so lightly next year.

CUT DOWN BUILDING

MOST pressing task of the civilian departments of Government right now is to help clear the way for the construction and re-tooling which is the first phase of the defence drive.

There must be a drastic reduction in Government public works. New public buildings will be postponed; Federal grants for highways may well be curtailed. Housing construction may not be much reduced but a reduction would be welcome. Private business is also urged to reduce unessential development.

One of the arguments for the increased corporation tax is to reduce profits ploughed back into development. The limitations on consumer credit and on all forms of Government loans to individuals are particularly designed to reduce demand for "consumer durable goods" requiring steel and other materials likely to be scarce.

FIRST SHORTAGES?

STEEL is the first expected shortage; but **Trade Minister Howe** feels assured that Canadian steel producers will do all that's required without controls. Electric power may come next. It is the limiting factor in aluminum production. The capacity of the big Arvida plant could be quite "substantially increased" by power diversion from other areas. That may be necessary, and a Government order might be needed to break other contracts.

Howe still does not expect to use much compulsion on industry. "It's wonderful," said one official, "what voluntary cooperation you can get if you have compulsory powers in the background."

ORDEAL BY QUESTION

FOR almost three full days of 12 hours each, **Defence Minister Claxton** and **External Affairs Minister Pearson** underwent persistent questioning on the new defence estimates. Claxton bore the brunt. He recited reams of detailed information, statistics, explanations; answered the same questions again and again. Still PC members said they weren't getting information. Actually it flew at them like the pieces of a mammoth jigsaw puzzle. If anything were lacking, it was merely someone to put the pieces together.

STRATEGY PICTURE

STRATEGIC conceptions which fell from Claxton as an old story stale from repetition seemed to shock and surprise PC members. Such was his assertion that, even if we could have it, we did not want a fully trained division in Canada for the defence of Canada. It is still true, as it has been for years, that the Russians are not thought capable of bringing any land force to attack North America beyond a small airborne force which would be sacrificed for nuisance value. The Airborne Brigade Group could cope with that. If we kept large-trained formations sitting around this country waiting for a Russian attack we would —in the Government view—merely be playing into the Russian hands.

PC's then asked if we should not have a fully trained division to fulfill our international commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty. Claxton showed no enthusiasm for the idea. Said he: "It would be out of all proportion, having regard to Canada's contribution, and having in mind the best way in which we can make our contribution, for us to have a division-in-being in Europe at the present time . . . I suggest it would be much better for us to get on with the job of developing an Air Force-in-being."

TREATY COMMITMENTS

BOTH **Claxton** and **Pearson** spent a long time trying to explain our precise commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty and the United Nations Charter. Canada is absolutely committed to regard an attack on any one of the Atlantic Treaty powers as an attack on herself. But it emerged that we are not yet committed to any par-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51

CAPITAL COMMENT

What Price Adequate Defence?

THE KOREAN WAR BUDGET handed down by Finance Minister Abbott last week reflects, in financial terms, the response to the international clouds which the present Government believes sound and appropriate. Before the aggression began in Korea, it was believed that an annual $425 millions was suitable for defence. Now this country contemplates an annual bill of about $1 billion. It will take a few months in any event to attain a military outlay of that order. So the *additional* sum needed for the current fiscal year (April 1-March 31, 1951) is limited to $250 millions. This sum added to the $425 million voted last spring gives a $675 million defence budget in 1950-51. In forecasting that by 1951-52 it would be a cool billion annually, Mr. Abbott gave, of course, no guarantee that it would not be a great deal more, should the international situation grow worse.

These may seem like very large sums. It is instructive to set them alongside the sums expended in World War II. In the fiscal year 1939-40, war expenditures were only $118 millions; in 1940-41 they were $752 millions. In short, we are proposing to spend more in a year "at peace" (if the word has any longer much significance) than we did in the first eighteen months after declaration of war in 1939.

"Survival" Percentage?

There are two other comparisons, however, which will help place current policy in perspective. In 1939, the gross national product of Canada was short of six billion dollars. It is now over 16 billions. The expenditure of one billion dollars for defence out of 16 cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called unduly bold, certainly not in any sense crushing. If actual hostilities broke out, and the homeland were in peril, an "all-out" effort could certainly require the outlay of six or seven billion dollars at present prices before the reasonable limits of the Canadian economy could be said to be approached. In previous wars, some states have devoted up to one-half of the national income to sheer "survival" expenditure, maintaining civilian needs as well as possible with the other half. This kind of effort is perhaps not possible for more than two or three years, however, without some collapse.

The other comparison is with the expenditures of the U.K. and the U.S. It was recently suggested that Britain set her sights at "a tithe for defence." This, if achieved, would be a considerably larger percentage of the national income (or gross national product) than Canada's contemplated expenditure, which is more nearly six or seven per cent.

In the U.S. the Korean flare-up has boosted a defence budget of $13.5 billions to a figure approaching $44 billion, *i.e.*, multiplied the outlay by three. Our own proposal steps us up from $425 million to $675 million immediately, and to $1 billion by next fiscal year. By U.S. standards, we are by no means extravagant in our preparations.

The Gamble

In all of the peace-loving countries, current defence measures represent a compromise between what may prove to be far short and what may be higher than needed. All of them are gambling to some extent on the belief that early conflict between the great powers is not inevitable: that there is some time to prepare. All of them are seeking to reduce to a minimum the shock to their capital investment program and their total national productivity. Overnight this policy may be swept away. But until war is immediately inevitable it seems to be shrewd tactics. The alternative might be a crushing chronic burden of armaments which would steadily weaken the economy. This could be another way of losing the war to the Kremlin.

At any point short of an all-out effort, it will always be possible for critics to contend that Canada is not doing enough. No one knows what is enough. But obviously Canada cannot afford to do much less, proportionately, than her partners in the Atlantic Pact. One billion out of 16 is certainly not an excessive price to pay for national security, and for a contribution toward collective action against military aggression anywhere in the world. Canada can carry this burden of preparedness and still enjoy a very high standard of living, and the present level of social services. In a pinch, we would be surprised how much more we could carry.

Meantime the first taste of new taxation is not a very bitter one. The Finance Minister was able to "cash in" on a pessimistic budget forecast of last March, aided by buoyant business conditions. The policy of "pay-as-we-go" is the only sound method of meeting the new defence costs.

With the national income at its present levels a boost in current tax levies such as that introduced by the Minister can surely be absorbed without distress.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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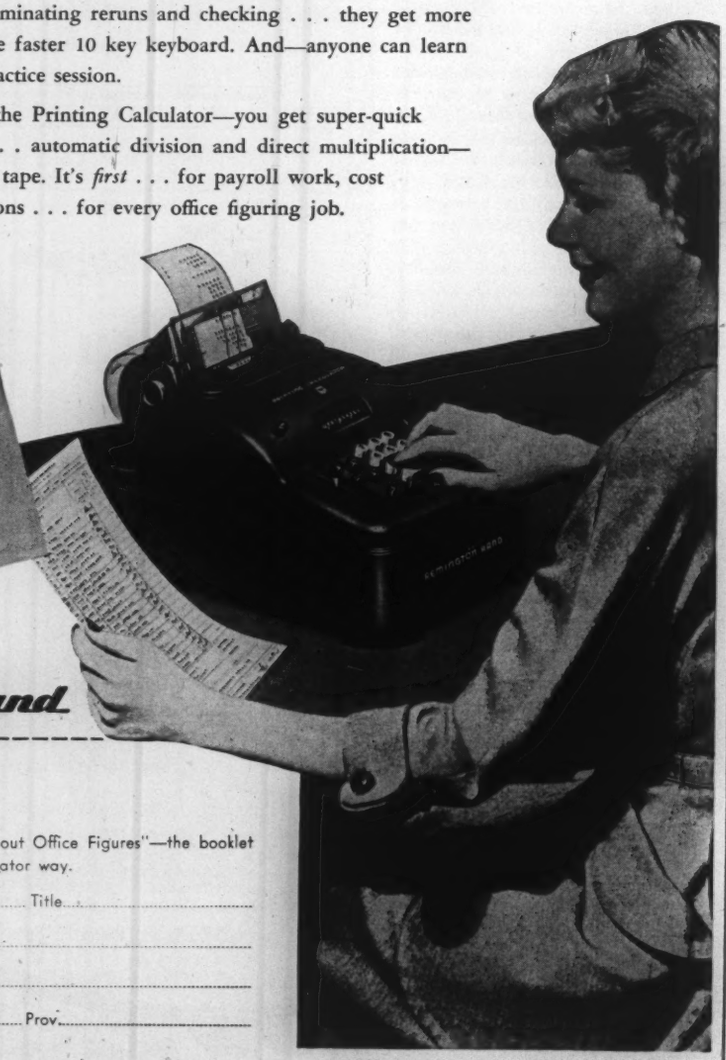

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, OBE, Director of the Division of Chemistry, National Research Council of Canada, has been named a Vice-President (Scientific).

Dr. E. H. Coleman, former Dean of Manitoba Law School and present Minister to Cuba, has been raised to rank of Ambassador.

The Rev. J. W. Kerr, former Navy Chaplain, is Rector to St. George's Anglican Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Douglas V. LePan, 36, of Toronto has been appointed special assistant to External Affairs Minister Pearson. Mr. LePan has been a Harvard Professor, an artillery gunner, a poet and an economic expert.

HONORS

Prof. L. G. Heimpel of Macdonald College, Que., is the first Canadian to become President of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, North Atlantic Section.

Mayor Horace Boivin of Granby, Que., has been elected President of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

D. A. Gillies, Ottawa, has been elected President of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Arthur S. Bourinot, Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London. He is winner of the Governor-General's 1940 Literary Award for Poetry.

George Lancaster, publisher of the *Melfort Journal,* has been elected President of the Saskatchewan Division, Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association.

DEATHS

The **Rev. J. B. Taylor,** 81, Secretary of the Saskatchewan branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 22 years.

Dr. Agret A. Mackay, 64, prominent neuro-psychiatrist and well-known in sporting circles; suddenly in Montreal.

Howard P. Robinson, prominent New Brunswick publisher and industrialist, credited with much of the growth of the province's pulp and paper manufacturing; at St. Andrews after a long illness.

George C. Cassels, 83, a founder-member of Toronto Stock Exchange and former manager of Bank of Montreal in London; in London after a brief illness.

Mrs. Wilson Mills Southam, 73, widow of former President of Southam Company; at Portland, Ont.

Dr. Joseph H. Authier, 52, recently elected mayor of Ville St. Laurent, Que.

Pipe Major Hector MacKenzie, 84, served with First Pioneer battalion during first World War; after a year's illness; in Vancouver.

Lloyd F. Austin, DFC, and Bar, 39, one of first Canadians to join Pathfinder force; after war worked in Toronto, Hamilton and Kitchener with B-A Oil; from injuries received in automobile accident.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 49 Sept. 19, 1950

Inquest on Korea

PARLIAMENTARY criticism of the Government's handling of the Korean situation reduced itself to three charges. The first was that the Government should have had forces ready for an operation of this kind; that is to say that it should have anticipated the sort of demand which the United Nations made after the United States had decided to accept the Russian challenge in Korea. To this the Government answered quite flatly that neither Canada nor any other country had planned its defence forces to allow for an event of this kind.

Ever since Russian interference broke up the United Nations attempt to give substance to Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, said Mr. Pearson, the idea of the United Nations collecting forces for collective action against aggression had been in cold storage. On this point we think the Government has the best of the argument. Even with the wisdom of hindsight it does not seem reasonable to say that Canada and all the other United Nations members should have had forces standing by in their own countries ready to answer an appeal from the United Nations, when such an appeal seemed as unlikely as it did before this June.

On the second charge, however, the Government has not convinced us. This is the accusation that there was a quite unjustifiable delay between Mr. Trygve Lie's appeal for ground forces on July 19 and the Government's decision to form the Canadian Army Special Force announced on August 7. Mr. Pearson's answer was that this time was consumed in discussions with London, Washington and Lake Success about a host of policy questions which had to be settled. These policy discussions were certainly most desirable, but we do not think that they required — nor indeed do we believe that they took — nearly a month. We think that most of that time was taken up getting Ministers back from their holidays and overcoming a flock of timidities and hesitations which they need not and should not have felt.

No Troops-in-Being

THE third charge is much the most important because it relates to the present and the future. It is that even now the Government's plans for defence expansion do not go far enough or fast enough. The burden of it is this: That when the Canadian Army Special Force is despatched to Korea we shall be essentially in the same position as we were before Korea; we shall have speeded up the rate of production and the rate of recruitment, but we still will have no body of trained troops-in-being other than the airborne brigade group which is committed to the defence of this country.

The Government was asked how this squared with our obligations under the Atlantic Treaty. Mr. Pearson answered that our present commitment under the treaty envisaged — so far as the Army is concerned—only the defence of our own country and the eventual despatch of an expeditionary force to Europe. He stressed, however, that these plans were subject to revision in the present discussions of the North Atlantic Treaty Council. This possible revision is the crux of the matter.

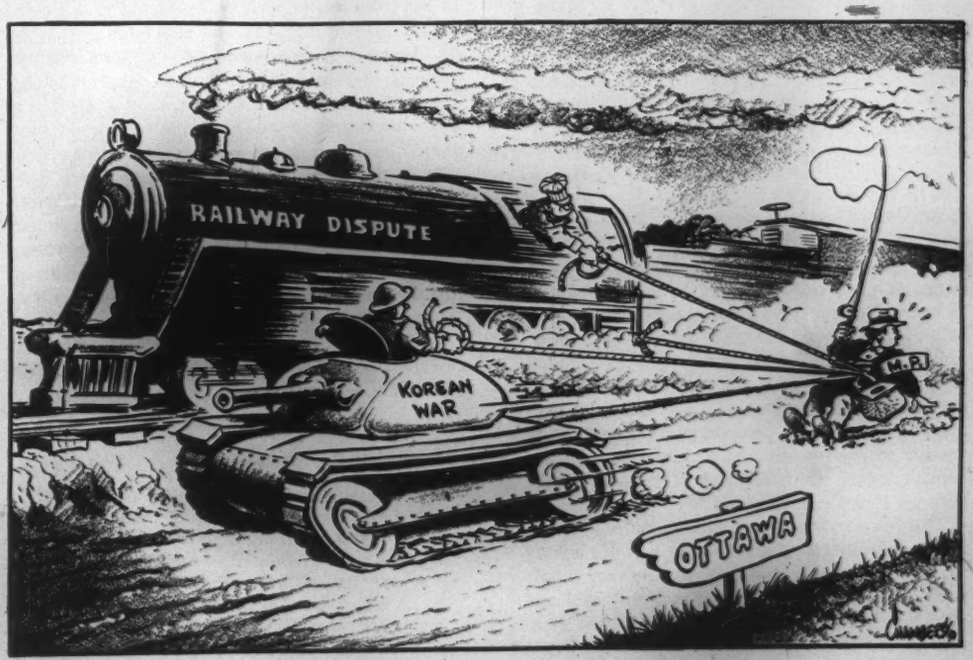
What we would like to know, and what we think Parliament and the Canadian people ought to be told, is whether our Treaty allies are content with this commitment. Is the Government still trying to take the cheap way out by making us do the production while our allies do the fighting? There may be genuine strategic reasons against trying to supply a Canadian fighting component to help take the first shock of an onslaught on Western Europe. But we suspect that our European allies would be very much happier about the situation if they knew that Canadian fighting troops would be available at the first crucial moment of the onslaught, and not as reinforcements or reserves some months later. We would be much happier about it ourselves too.

Parliament At Its Best

THIS special session of Parliament has been an admirable demonstration of the House of Commons in action. In face of the pressing needs of the international situation the House showed a remarkable unity as to the ends of Canadian policy. The debate has been about the most effective means of reaching those ends.

All sections of the Opposition have shown a consistently high level of seriousness and responsibility. From the Government benches Ministers were for the most part patient and helpful. Mr. Pearson, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Howe carried the main weight of exposition and argument. If Mr. Pearson won the top laurels, it was perhaps not because he was any franker than his colleagues. It was partly that he dealt with a field less statistical and easier to understand than Mr. Abbott's figures or Mr. Claxton's military technicalities. But it is also true that Mr. Pearson has a gift for reducing technical diplomatic questions to terms that the ordinary man can understand. He is in this respect the most successful member of the present cabinet, and we wish there were more ministers as well equipped to give Parliament and people a comprehensive survey of our military and economic problems.

This session has been hard on the phalanx of faithful and docile Liberal back-benchers. We think the Prime Minister was hard on them as well as on the Opposition in his attempt to get the business through quickly. If there was any case for haste, Mr. St. Laurent was the last person to argue it. He had been quite ready to leave Parliament's consideration of our defence measures several weeks later until the rail strike forced this early session. The Opposition had very good reasons for objecting to the three sessions a day, six days a week, which the Prime Minister insisted on. They put their objections reasonably and forcefully. But the Prime Minister chose to wield his big majority in a way which, it is only fair to say, is not usual with him. It was therefore a just,



AT LEAST IT TOOK THEIR COMBINED EFFORTS

though mild, retribution that Mr. St. Laurent should be very considerably embarrassed by finding that more than half his Liberal majority absented themselves from the Saturday sitting which they had voted for. A recorded vote at the first Saturday sitting showed 90 per cent of the CCF members present, 70 per cent of the Social Crediters, 60 per cent of the Progressive Conservatives and only 40 per cent of the Liberals.

Imaginary Profits

ONE OF the unfortunate things about inflation is that people who are merely maintaining their economic position unchanged look as if they were making an enormous profit, while anybody who is not improving either his capital or his income in terms of dollars is actually losing heavily. Incorporated companies, which usually carry a substantial inventory and inevitably do so in a period of rising prices, cannot help showing a profit on this inventory in dollar valuation, but their real profit is due to the fact that their debts have gone down in terms of the goods and labor which they buy and the products or services which they sell. That change is entirely beyond their control, but that fact does not save them from being accused of profiteering by people who have not the slightest idea of the real nature of the inflationary process. Their profits, which are largely mythical but highly visible in the accounts, are therefore used as an argument for higher wages, which in turn push prices up again and create more paper profits.

All those investors who are more or less compelled to hold bonds because they are not qualified to judge the merits of different equities, or for some other reason, are doomed in such a period to suffer a serious loss which is quite invisible to the casual eye but is none the less very real. A widow who ten years ago was left an estate of $50,000 and has kept it entirely in good bonds still has $50,000, but her income even in cash has declined by reason of the falling interest rate and its purchasing power is barely half of what it was. An investor in equities, if moderately shrewd, would show in the same period a capital gain of $10,000 or more, and an income gain at least sufficient to offset the rising cost of living. His gains have come chiefly out of the bondholders; but the transfer of real wealth from the bondholder to the equity holder has not been brought about by either of them. It is purely the result of inflation, a process over which neither of them has much influence, while labor at the moment has a great deal.

The King Policies

IT SEEMS to be being recognized, now that he is dead, that Mackenzie King's policies during the second world war had one great and undeniable merit. *Maclean's Magazine*, in an issue containing an admirable article on the deceased statesman by Blair Fraser, publishes also an editorial which admits that while the magazine itself was among the critics who "thought other and stronger courses were feasible," nevertheless "Mackenzie King's makeshift recruiting procedures . . . did bring Canada through a war and a great internal crisis without letting events drive an irremovable wedge between English and French."

This is a very significant, and an entirely honorable, admission. SATURDAY NIGHT was not among Mr. King's critics at that time, for the very simple reason that we were convinced that no "other and stronger course" could have been taken without driving that irremovable wedge—or in other words that no measure for conscription for overseas

—© Karsh

FIRST *father of a Baby Budget, Doug Abbott.*

service could have secured the support of more than an insignificant fraction of the French-speaking minority in Canada. The driving of that wedge, it seemed to us, would be a national disaster more serious than anything which could result from delaying the sending abroad of troops conscripted for home service until French opinion was ready to accept that step. It required not only astuteness, with which Mr. King is seldom insufficiently credited, but also great courage and tenacity to resist the pressures that were put upon him at the time of Col. Ralston's resignation; but the fact that Mr. King did resist them is one of the chief reasons why Canada is a powerful and in essentials a united country today.

The Americas Are One

IN A VERY real sense the process of occupation and exploitation of the Americas by the peoples of Western Europe was a single process, up to the setting of the new pattern for Europe in America by the Monroe Doctrine, and it was a useful idea to have the whole process considered in a single volume of textbook size and character as it is in "A History of the Americas" by Vera Brown Holmes, professor of history at Smith College (Ronald Press, $5 U.S.). Most of Mrs. Holmes's evaluations appear sound, though we are not sure that French Canadians will accept her view that "Of all the colonizing powers, Spain showed herself most conscious of, and most concerned over, the Indian problem" and exhibited "the strongest sense of mission" about it. The Indians with whom Spain had to deal were a very different breed from the Iroquois, and much easier to blend into a mixed society, in addition to which the conflict in North America between France and England created an entirely different situation, much less favorable to the civilization of the aborigines.

This observation must be interpreted as applying solely to the attitude of the home government, which dominated affairs in the Spanish colonies much longer than in the French and English; the attitudes of individuals and even administrators on the spot were a different matter. Mrs. Holmes is eulogistic about the work of the French missionaries, who "unlike the Spanish and Portuguese, used persuasive methods only," and adds that "of all the white men, the Indians preferred the Frenchmen." The Protestant English, she notes, were cool about making converts because they had no "driving belief in the sacramental value of baptism" and lacked the organization provided by the French religious orders.

The interest of the volume is much enhanced by numerous illustrations (mostly contemporary, but when they are not the fact should be made more clear, as in the case of the "historical" prints of Currier and Ives) showing the manner of life of different areas and different periods. The Canadian material is mainly from the Sigmund Samuel collection in the Royal Ontario Museum, and is a convincing proof of the value of having such material assembled and made accessible to scholars.

The New Taxes

IT IS just as well that the Canadian public should realize that it cannot get into a fairly large-scale war without making some sacrifices. The very moderate set of sacrifices which Mr. Abbott has imposed upon it will do little more than remind it that there will be more and larger ones later on. We are delighted to see Mr. Abbott doing things to prevent inflation, even though our hope that inflation can be prevented is of the smallest. But it is healthy that people whose increased incomes are a major cause of inflation should be relieved of a part of the increase when they go into the market to spend it on luxuries.

Undoubtedly these sudden changes of fiscal policy in the middle of a fiscal year are disturbing to business. But the responsibility for that disturbance lies on the North Koreans and not on the Government. Business has had a good many weeks in which to get used to the idea that taxation would have to be stiffened. It can certainly adjust itself to the stiffening, especially since it is accompanied, and indeed, caused, by the development of conditions which are extremely favorable to many kinds of business activity.

Arbitration Problem

THE indignation of organized labor at the idea of compulsory arbitration would be more convincing if it were not accompanied by a complete silence on the subject of the other claim of organized labor, the recognition of which would make compulsory arbitration an absolute and incontrovertible necessity. Organized labor, it should be noted, never mentions this second claim except during those brief periods when it is in the act of physically asserting it. We refer to the claim of the right to take possession of the property of the struck employer, to the extent of barring access to it to anybody of whom the strikers disapprove.

A strike is now not merely a concerted withdrawal of labor. If it were merely that there might be good grounds for claiming that the right to strike is absolute and should be recognized by the state. But the right to strike as now asserted by organized labor (of all factions) is the right to withdraw labor plus the right to prevent that labor from being replaced from any other source, and to prevent it by any and all means. It is impossible for society to accept this double right as being the

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Moonlight Revisited—Alone

THE *moon was up again tonight*
Much as it was that other year
When she could help him see it climb
Above the inlet. From the light
Of the moon he turned and left the sand,
His shadow plodding out before.
He cares not greatly for the moon,
Or night, or day, or sea, or land.

RON EVERSON

absolute possession of any labor organization which chooses to exercise it; yet that is what labor, on Labor Day, 1950, was loudly demanding that society should do.

If the non-running railway trades had confined their strike to a mere withdrawal of their labor, and had been willing to permit the railways to replace that labor from other sources, we should have been inclined to see some merit in their claim that they had an absolute right to do so. But everybody knows that the slightest attempt to replace union labor by any other labor would have led to violence, and if continued for any length of time, to a number of deaths. The garbage collector's strike in Hamilton, which at the moment of writing is still perfuming the air of the Mountain City, would long since have been defeated if the city had been able, without fear of violence, to engage other persons to perform the necessary work.

The mere withdrawal of labor, unaccompanied by the exercise of violence, in most cases leaves sufficient freedom of action to the employer or to society (whichever happens to be the real object of the strike) to ensure a certain reasonableness in the ultimate settlement. The withdrawal of labor, plus the use of violence against the labor which replaces it and against the custodians of the property, gives to the striking union, especially in "necessary" industries, an absolute power to dictate the terms of settlement. We do not think society can, or will, long tolerate this absolute power. But it is important that society should recognize the nature of the absolute power which it is being called upon to tolerate.

Canadian (?) Literature

IT IS possible that we Canadians are a little too self-conscious about Canadianism in our literature—a little inclined to feel that any book that doesn't announce Canada pretty loudly isn't a Canadian book. That is a view which automatically deprives Canadian literature of a lot of its best work. It is not the sole business of Canadian literature to glorify Canada, any more than it is the sole business of the American theatre to glorify the American girl.

This journal is particularly anxious to retain within the ambit of Canadian literature the works of two or three writers who live in Canada, and who are influenced by that fact, but who do not write about Canada and would not easily be recognized as Canadians by the casual reader. We have in mind the author of "Under the Volcano," who lives in British Columbia, and the author of "Geordie" and "The Storm and the Silence," who lives in New Brunswick. Both are artists of very high rank.

David Walker, the latter of these two writers, was an aide-de-camp to the late Lord Tweedsmuir at Rideau Hall, and was much influenced in his earlier book by the "thrill of the pursuit" technique of that accomplished craftsman. "Geordie," his second novel—short, slight and simple, yet amazingly moving—is something which even John Buchan could not have done, though he would have admired it immensely. In little over 40,000 words it tells the story of a Scottish lad, son of a gamekeeper, who becomes a champion shot-putter, wins an Olympic victory in the United States, and goes back unspoiled to his Highland lassie. It is told with such art that we see the whole thing through the eyes of the lad himself, though we understand it as he at the time could not. And there is in it a simultaneous comprehension of England, Scotland and the United States which, we venture to believe, could not have been developed anywhere but in Canada.

We note with interest that in the Doric (and we do not question Mr. Walker's mastery of that tongue) the use of "Reverend" without Christian name of Mr. is entirely permissible. Evidently we shall have to omit the Presbyterians from our campaign against it.

Saturday Night Veteran

IN THE death of "Johnny" Mason SATURDAY NIGHT loses the one surviving member of its organization who had been with it throughout its entire history, from its earliest issue dated December 3, 1887, up to a few weeks ago. Mr. Mason assisted in putting to press the first issue of the weekly started by Edmund E. Sheppard. While a little less than a year ago, owing to the limitations of age he left the regular payroll, he continued to show up at the plant every working day. His whole life was wrapped up in the physical production of SATURDAY NIGHT, and he could frequently be found at work at three or four in the morning in order to have copies ready for the bindery when the day staff came in. A man of exceptional probity and of most happy disposition, he will be much missed by the older among his fellow workers.

If we are not mistaken his death leaves only one person still living who was associated with SATURDAY NIGHT at its foundation. That is Mr. Reuben Butchart, of Toronto, who began his connection with the paper as personal secretary to Mr. Sheppard, became a regular member of the editorial staff, and has for many years been devoting himself to other forms of literary work.

Sixty-three years is a long time, and it is good to know that "Johnny" Mason enjoyed his connection with SATURDAY NIGHT, and took pride in the success of the periodical which he helped to turn out, during all that period. It is our confident belief that Heaven will find some work for him to do that he can be proud of, for he could scarcely be happy on any other terms.

Stassoula P.

"Athens, Greece — (CP) — The love affair which has split the island community (of Crete) centres around a beautiful Cretan society girl, Stassoula Petrakoghiorghis, 22. She allegedly was kidnapped by youthful Constantin Kefaloggiannis, dashing son of a leading Cretan family. The two families have long been embroiled in a feud."

IT WAS *not so many a year ago*
In the Mediterranean Sea,
That a maiden there lived you may possibly know
By the name of Stassoula P.
And I won't use her surname, for that part of her name
Cannot be rhymed by me.

She was a child, and also a child
Was her boy friend, Constantin K.
And they loved with a love that was more than love
Each twelve month from June until May.
It was quite paradisial. (I use his initial:
It rhymes so much better that way.)

Their love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than they,
Of many far wiser than they.
According to Constantin K.
(Who snatched the fair Cretan away)
Not the angels inhabiting heaven above
Nor Prime Minister Sophocles V.
Can ever dissever his soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Stassoula P.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

THERE are many angles to divorce, says Dorothy Dix. Yes, and combined they make triangles.

We love Donald Gordon for the people who have made him their enemy.

Tito is reported to be seeking friends. So is Franco, and they might get together.

The first duty of a new Minister of Labor is to learn to say "Nice pussy" to a wildcat strike.

A good atom bomb shelter can in normal times be converted into a photographic dark room, a food storage room or a wine cellar, says the New Jersey firm which specializes in building them. It should also be useful for keeping out of the way of bill collectors.

One trouble is that Peace with Honor and Peace with Russia are not the same thing.

Do waiters tip when they eat in another restaurant, or have they a secret signal which gives them exemption?

The *Peterborough Examiner* has been talking about the "far-flung" Members of Parliament. Surely "far-fetched" would have been better.

Psychologists are said to greet one-

another with "You're fine this morning: how am I?"

In Lincolnshire, England, a family of blue tits has nested in a slot machine. The question arises, what is the legal position of the person who puts in a penny and gets out a blue tit's egg?

The new civil marriage ceremony in Ontario is designed to be "as simple as possible." But its consequences will be just as complicated as ever.

The control measures adopted by Parliament do not specify the nature of the emergency which justifies them. We suspect it consists in the fact that the Liberals have an enormous majority.

Lucky Ireland isn't in the United Nations. It would find itself compelled either to support Russia or to support that unspeakable evil, Partition (in Korea).

Somebody has been informing Governor Dewey that war with Russia will come this month. Probably the same persons who informed him that he would win the Presidential election.

The United Church of Canada calls for "greater willingness to pay taxes." This is absurd; paying taxes willingly takes all the fun out of it both for the taxpayer and for Mr. Abbott.

Lucy says she knows the only way to stop inflation. It is to pass a law that anybody who increases the price of anything, whether goods or labor, shall go to jail.

The Heigh-Ho Business Sees No Slump

Gone Are the "Shiners' " Drunken Brawls But the Fall-Fair's Color Remains

by William Colgate

Here y'are, try y'r luck!
Only a nickel, a half dime,
The twentieth part of a dollar!

AN AUTUMNAL chill in the air of an early morning, bringing with it the spicy scent of field and orchard, reminds one of the presence of that hardy perennial: the fall fair. In September nearly 200 towns and villages in the province of Ontario alone* are displaying their wares in a fashion designed to give everyone, young and old, a plain good time. And through September and October, Canadians from Newfoundland to BC will see some 2,000 lively fall fairs.

Fall fairs had a humble beginning. They grew out of agricultural societies. The first agricultural society in Upper Canada was formed in October, 1792, at Niagara, then the seat of government. The Honorable D. W. Smith, acting surveyor-general, was vice-president, with Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, as patron and probably first president. The Niagara Agricultural Society held an annual fair and in other practical ways did its best to promote a lively and intelligent interest in improved farming methods.

As early as March 9, 1794, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenston, wrote to his friend John Porteous, Little Falls, N.Y.: "I have this day sent a small sum of money to our friend Mr. A. McComb of New York, to be laid out in fruit trees from the nursery of Mr. Prince of Long Island, on account of a society established here for the purpose of agriculture."

Not content with buying nursery stock for its members, the Society made available books by renowned writers on agriculture. The book prices were fairly stiff: from £1 to £3 and more, a volume. Now and then the members put aside serious concerns to relax around the dinner table when a great silver snuff-box, appropriately ornamented with a horn of plenty on the lid, was passed about. Meanwhile, the Society moved on, and its facilities for holding exhibitions improved. In November, 1799, a park was acquired at Queenston, Ont., for the horse and cattle show. Two years later at Queenston, with the date advanced to October, the program included ingredients that mark the modern fair: races, amusements, perhaps an incipient midway, as well as a park for the cattle.

But in September, 1850, the local Society went to town. The annual Provincial Agricultural Exhibition was held at Niagara. Fourteen acres were enclosed on the common by a substantial octagonal fence. A Floral Hall measured 140 x 24 feet; the Agriculturists' Hall and the Mechanics' Hall each 100 x 24 feet, and the premium list showed prizes to £1,200.

"BYTOWN" (Ottawa) was the scene of the first fair in the eastern counties of the Provinces. It was held in July, 1839, in the open space west of the present site of St. Andrew's Church, at Wellington and Kent Streets. "Two rows of white tents were pitched . . . in real Irish fashion liquor flowed freely, and horse races were held on Wellington Street west of Bank." Betting was razor-keen, and disputes soon blew up between "grangers" (lumbermen) and "shiners" (Irish laborers).

The story is well told in the verses of W. P. Lett after Holy Willie's Fair:

'Twas not to buy or sell they came,
From far and near, the blind and lame,
The grave, the merry and the gay
Upon that old eventful day.
They all assembled wild and free,
To have a ranting roaring spree.

* * *

Pat Ryan's horse and Davy's pony
Together entered for the match
Fair, free and gallantly they started
As headlong up the street they darted,
So close the judges, though they tried,
The winning horse could not decide.

* * *

Thus ended Bytown's first old Fair,
A Donnybrook most rich and rare.

A few years later Richmond held two fairs yearly with the same results. Drunken brawls between lumbermen and ex-soldiers did a great deal to discourage attendance of the more sober people. It is said that when whiskey-excited grangers and shiners fought, Father Peter Smith, a brawny Irish priest, used to scatter the combatants with a long whip.

It was not until the '30's and '40's that the fall fair settled down and became, relatively speaking, respectable, During this period agricultural societies became organized groups for the promotion of arts and manufactures.

Following the local fair, the annual Exhibition developed public interest not only in agriculture but in the fair as a meeting place for people who were mostly forced to live in a state of monotonous isolation. For them horse racing, ploughing matches, side shows and the cocoanut shy afforded a welcome if sometimes expensive amusement.

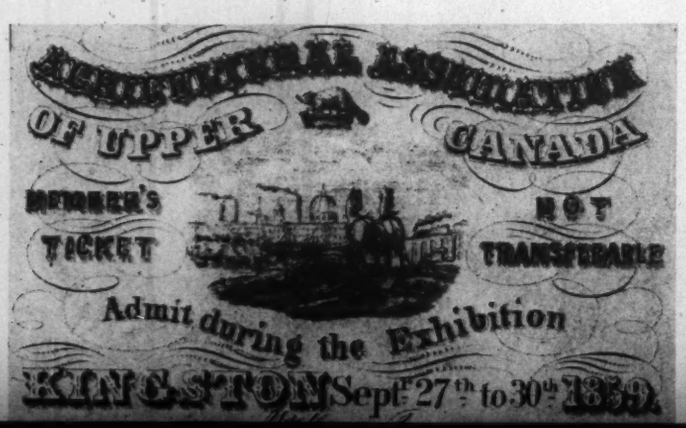
The travelling exhibition came with the '50's and '60's, when the fall fair was held in the chief towns and cities alternatively. This change resulted from the formation of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada in 1846. In the same year the first Provincial Exhibition was held in Toronto. From then until the late '50's the fair was held in turn among more thickly populated centres of the province—London, Hamilton, Brantford, Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston and Brockville.

MRS. SUSANNA MOODIE gives a whole chapter to the Provincial Exhibition in her contemporary book "Life in the Clearings" (1853): "Toronto was all bustle and excitement, preparing for the Provincial Agricultural Show; no other subject was thought or talked about. . . It was as beautiful a September day as the most sanguine of the agricultural exhibitors could desire, and the space allotted to the display of the various objects of industry was crowded to overflowing. . . The Agricultural Hall, a large temporary building of boards, was completely filled with fruits of the earth and products of the dairy were displayed in abundance. . . The vast improvement in home-manufactured cloth, blankets, flannels, shawls, carpeting, and counter-panes was very apparent. . . . Canada need not be beholden to any foreign country for articles of comfort and convenience."

And so one hundred years have seen the growth of fall fairs in Ontario. The same story can be told across the Dominion. It has become an institution because it attractively combines an appeal to the thirst for information and scientific knowledge with an appeal to the visitor's sense of fun and his sense of excitement. But probably more than all these, the fall fair has become an institution because it provides the opportunity, seldom disregarded, for neighbors to get together and *talk*. This week dozens of centres as far apart as Almonte and Lindsay, Burks' Falls and Napanee, Collingwood and Oshweken, were affording Ontarians some warmhearted times.

*Organized by the Aricultural Societies' branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

TICKET-FORMS *may have changed since this elaborate one was used in 1859 but spirit of fall fair (as shown by today's visitors and exhibitors) remains in essence.*



Are Today's Frosh Up to Par?

Canadian University Professors Speak Out Frankly About Lowered Standards of Incoming Students

by J. E. Parsons

WHAT about the University freshman? Is he—or is he not—brighter, better grounded in fundamental processes than his counterpart of 15 or 20 years ago? Two weeks from now over 70,000 of them will be treading Canada's 40-odd college campuses.*

When 20 out of 92 freshmen at Ontario Agricultural College failed last year, President W. R. Reek thought the number "not unusually high." One wonders what percentage would disturb his equanimity.

An instructor in remedial English at the University of Saskatchewan dictated a brief dialogue to 94 freshmen. The results speak for themselves: 61 per cent misspelled words at Grades 2 to 4 level; 18 per cent had no idea when to write "to" and when "too"; over 50 per cent confused "who's" with "whose"; all but two made errors in the use of the apostrophe.

Tests at Trinity College, University of Toronto, disclosed equally appalling results (SN, Feb. 14).

Was this lack of ground work Dominion-wide? To answer that question, SATURDAY NIGHT contacted a dozen Presidents of representative Canadian universities.

Eight were sporting enough to commit their thoughts to paper. Four "didn't choose" to answer. The consensus would seem to indicate that the present freshmen are nothing like as good — academically speaking — as their prototypes of a generation ago.

A Solitary Champion

The only champion of today's freshmen was Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's. He felt there has been no falling off in the level of scholarship standing: "on the contrary, standards have improved. . . ."

But the other University spokesmen were in agreement that today's crop of matriculants is, on the average, less well prepared than formerly. Many reasons were given: poor pay turns many good teachers to more lucrative jobs; too many extra-curricular activities leave little time for serious home study; the stress on utilitarian or entertaining instruction has lessened the power to think; too widespread curricula prevent thorough knowledge of any subject; a larger proportion of matriculants go on to university whether fitted or not.

The focal point is, of course, our changing society. And it has changed greatly. So the blame lies squarely on society's doorstep. But as Prof. S. N. F. Chant of the University of British Columbia says: "It is difficult and misleading to generalize about the function and influence of . . . schools in the sense of concluding that those who pass through them are what they are because of the schools: whereas in fact, they are probably what they are because of changes in our society. . ."

But he, too, agrees, that today's students are "less interested in the more difficult techniques of learning." He places the blame on the "many distractions and many easy ways of satisfying natural desires without effort."

More forthright is Dr. V. B. Rhodenizer, Head of the Department of English at Acadia University, Wolfville, NS. He attributes the decline to "the practice of the unsound pedagogical theory that the whole educational process must be made not merely 'painless' but as highly pleasurable as possible."

Too Much to Do

Agreement on that score comes from the same University's Dr. Harry W. Hilborn, Head of Romance Languages. The decline of "general analytical ability and mastery of grammar and spelling," he attributes partly to time-consuming extra-curricular activities and partly to "the stress on utilitarian or entertaining instruction at the expense of the sterner intellectual disciplines."

The "inadequate mental discipline" of incoming university students was also noted by Dr. Herbert Tucker, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB.

Most of the professors remarked on the reluctance of today's freshmen to tackle serious thinking. Says E. Emmett O'Grady, Associate Professor of English at University of Ottawa: "The main reason for today's less intensive learning is poorer instruction. Unfortunately the better instructors are promptly asked to carry an added burden. . . . Overworked as they are, and suffering from the lack of recognition which is the common lot of teachers, many of them turn to the more lucrative occupations of waitresses or bartenders." The O'Grady outlook would seem to be anything but Rosie.

Not Enough Thinking

Rev. Rodrigue Normandin, OMI, Registrar at Ottawa, agrees with two of his other professors that perhaps "we are overdoing visual teaching . . . to such an extent that students shun abstract thinking."

McMaster would agree with this. Most of the departments noted a widespread lack of ability on the part of today's students to think constructively or to write clearly and correctly. There seems to be very little enthusiasm for knowing something simply for the sake of knowing it. This is the view, too, of Dr. Donald G. G. Kerr, Head of History at Mount Allison.

And Prof. Geoffrey C. Andrew of the University of British Columbia believes that there is a tendency to expect the school to be responsible for a good deal that the home and community should assist in doing. The result is that many students "do not measure up to the standards we are always aiming to reach."

The staff at Mount Allison University mentioned all the reasons given by the other universities and added a few of their own. Both Dean Frank L. West of the Faculty of Science and Dr. A. C. Cuthbertson, Head of Chemistry, noted the modern tendency to enshrine memory work and discourage analytical thinking. Said Dr. Cuthbertson: "Pure memory work necessary to pass examinations replaces sound understanding with the result that powers of interpretation are never developed—yet a national culture is just that, the power of its people to interpret life and nature in stone, on canvas, by words or in the laboratory."

Dr. H. D. Southam, Head of the Department of Education, believes most of the blame for decline of academic levels lies "in a degeneration of the respect on the part of teachers and students alike due to the dignity, challenge and necessity of WORK."

Level Declining

This point was also one of a number of reasons given by Prof. W. S. H. Crawford, Head of Mathematics and himself a Rhodes scholar of ten years ago. He felt that the financial boom years had tended to weaken student efforts since, with good jobs easily obtainable, they had no motivation for working toward mastery of their subjects. He not only thinks the level of academic preparation of freshmen is definitely lower, but that it is continually declining. And he bases his belief on students entering his Mathematics classes. A level of attainment is easily measurable here.

And a final word on this controversial subject from Mount Allison's Dr. Lloyd Duchemin, Head of the English Department: "Despite better teaching methods in the high schools, and the indubitably better courses offered, the average freshman probably *knows much less about the things that matter* than did counterpart of 15 years ago."

His observations on the first-year English student: "(1) distaste for sustained application; (2) slowness of comprehension; (3) impoverished vocabularly; (4) deficiency in judgment; (5) disinclination to believe in any other world than the common sense one of material things."

Will this fall's crop of frosh turn the trend up or keep it on the downgrade?

—Smith, Sackville, NB

HEAD *of the English Department at Mount Allison, Dr. Lloyd Duchemin: "Know less about things that matter."*

REGISTRAR, *University of Ottawa, the Rev. Rodrigue Normandin, OMI: "We are overdoing visual teaching."*

—Visual Ed. Service, UBC

PROFESSOR *Geoffrey C. Andrew of the University of British Columbia: "Do not measure up to standards."*

* Of these, 27 are universities, many with colleges affiliated.

—Miller

WHAT *Europe doesn't want: A revived German Army under German control.*

—Star

WHAT *Europe is ready to accept: A strong West German federal police.*

Germany: Key To War

Hesitation Over Rearming Germany Lies at the Root of the Continent's Present Despair and Inertia

by Peter C. Dobell

"IT DOES seem ridiculous, doesn't it?" remarked a prominent British general the day after the Korean crisis had broken. "Here is Western Europe literally defenceless, while the Germans, Europe's foremost soldiers, stand idly by, forbidden to carry arms and having to rely on others for their own protection." Admittedly this general sees the problem with a military bias. But the effect of Korea has been to lead more and more people to the same involuntary conclusion.

The result is a fatal dilemma for the Europeans. On the one side Germany is feared and mistrusted; on the other they recognize, if they dare, that Germany is economically and militarily essential to Europe. Indeed, this dilemma lies at the root of Europe's present despair and inertia; and, if it is not soon resolved, Europe will go down to either military or spiritual defeat before Communism.

All the military leaders of Western Europe, without exception, favor the rearmament of Western Germany *on military grounds.* Their arguments cannot be gainsaid. Conservative estimates credit the Soviets with having at least twenty veteran divisions stationed in Eastern Germany, eight of which are armored.

AS WELL, the "German Democratic Republic" has a special police force numbering over 200,000 men some units of which are armed with tanks and artillery.

To resist this considerable force, the West has seven divisions in Germany, two of which are armored: two British, two American and three French. These are all the troops we would have to meet an initial Soviet attack.

To support them, the Belgians and the Dutch could each produce the better part of a division, and France could put up two more. Britain could add one more division, and the Italians have eight divisions, but all are in cadre formation. Moreover, the military value of France and Italy must be heavily discounted owing to the fact that about a third of their populations are pro-Communist.

The only hope for the West is to have a force which can hold up the Russians long enough, if they should attack, to allow the United States and the Commonwealth time to mobilize their armies and their industrial resources. This would mean holding for at least six months.

The present force is quite inadequate for this purpose. A Soviet attack now would probably reach the Atlantic in two months, no matter how effective the Allied defensive action. But for the moment the possibility of direct attack is small.

Three reasons justify this assertion. First, the successes which the Soviets are having in the Far East without being directly implicated support their general thesis that capitalist decline is inevitable; therefore they see little reason to get struck by the lashing tail of what they regard as the dying beast, if they can avoid it. Second, they are still involved in vital reconstruction of their own country. Third, there is a genuine fear of the atomic bomb.

—Rheinische Post, Duesseldorf

GERMANY *listens to the debate: "If he refuses it, he's no European; if he takes it, he's a militarist."*

As each year passes, these deterrents lose their force. Russian discovery of the secret of the atomic bomb means that the Americans will very soon have to consider that its use may bring strong retaliation. And the essential postwar reconstruction will not last forever. Then the only deterrent will be this sort of reflection by the Russians: "Will we profit most by continuing to support 'civil' wars around the world or are we strong enough to risk the big chance?" Which decision they will eventually come to depends directly on how strong the West becomes.

Those who believe that Western Europe cannot hold off a Soviet attack without German assistance claim many advantages for it. They argue that the Germans are hard and skilful soldiers and the only Europeans who have had battle experience against the Russians—particularly in tank warfare. Admittedly it would take a few years to equip and train a German force, and it might not be ready in time. But, if it is not, neither will any other sufficient forces be ready. And surely, now that the chips are down, we must use all the cards in our hands.

Yet, having agreed—if we have—that on military grounds the establishment of a German force is necessary, we meet political objections which make its achievement seem impossible. Objections from the French we can expect and understand. What is surprising is German sentiment against rearmament.

The French, besides their old fear of German aggression, fear that the Germans might use this force to endeavor to get back the Eastern zone and lost territories, thus causing a war into which France would be drawn.

They are also anxious lest the creation of a West German army might lead to a Soviet preventive war, again involving France. And they naturally desire, so long as weapons are in short supply, to secure the largest possible amount of American arms for their own troops, rather than having to share them with the Germans.

Even on purely intellectual terms it is impossible to give satisfactory answers to all the French objections. The old fear of Germany probably has little validity today because France and Germany are both dwarfed by Soviet Russia and the United States. As General Westphal, formerly Kesselring's Chief of Staff in Italy, has remarked, "Russia's dominating presence makes a mockery of national armies in Europe."

The fear of a German irridentist policy could be resolved by the skill of French diplomats, since the Germans are unlikely to move unless they are sure that Europe is behind them.

The argument that Russia might consider the reestablishment of a purely German army as sufficient danger to her security to justify a preventive war is not easy to dispose of. As for the supply of arms, the decision does not really rest with the French, but with the Americans who can say who is to get them.

WHAT makes the French objections much more difficult to meet is that their basis is not intellectual at all. Rather is it emotional, and accordingly cannot be shaken by any argument. One can reason till one is exhausted, one can tell the French how unrealistic they are being, how much world conditions have changed, and still no Frenchman will concede in public that German rearmament is necessary.

However, people who know the French well, maintain that they really do recognize the need, though no one is prepared to say so for fear of being labelled a collaborationist. Naturally, the Communists have fully exploited this situation.

The British, the Belgians and the Dutch all take a more realistic view of this question of German rearmament. They regard it as a necessary evil, very much as cooperation with Russia was taken when forced upon us in 1941. In fact, Belgian and Dutch politicians

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

Shines With Inward Light

Louis Philippe Lainesse Turned A Handicap into a Philosophy

by Fergus Cronin

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD boy, the fifteenth child of a farmer in Warwick, Que., was picking out a knotted shoe lace when the awl he was using slipped. The awl blinded his right eye, and his other eye gradually lost its sight by sympathetic ophthalmia. Light perception had totally disappeared by the time he was eight. So instead of going through a country school and learning to plough and thresh, Louis Philippe Lainesse studied at the Nazareth Institute for the Blind in Montreal, taking a course equivalent to high school. Today at 46, he is a well-known Montreal lawyer, a foremost authority on matters pertaining to the blind, and Revisor-in-Chief of Quebec's Pensions for the Blind.

LAINESSE

From 1926 to 1928 he studied on his own and passed entrance exams to the University of Montreal's law faculty. He supported himself by selling baskets on the side, and also found time for welfare work for the blind.

He studied what law books there were in Braille, and friends and fellow students read to him others containing the authorities and judgments which are only in ink print. In 1931 he graduated first in his class, *summa cum laude*. "I tell people this," he says modestly, "only to show that the blind, if given a chance, can do almost anything." He was admitted to the Bar the same year, and practised on his own until 1937 when the Blind Persons Aid Act was passed and he was asked by Premier Duplessis to take over as Revisor-in-Chief.

Tactual Memory

Lainesse specialized in civil law. He knows by heart the substance of every one of the 2,615 articles of the Quebec Civil Code and can prove it by quoting the article for any number given him. In Braille text, he says, he has a tactual memory. "Sometimes a certain passage I have read is before my eyes in dots, rather than in Roman letters."

He cannot see a judge's reactions to his arguments, but he can hear when a judge makes notes. He can hear the tempo of his breathing, and he can more quickly detect impatience by the rustle of a sleeve than can a sighted lawyer watching a judge's features.

Again, he has an advantage in cross-examining witnesses because sighted people who have learned to control their features to make a desired impression have not learned to control their voices to the same extent.

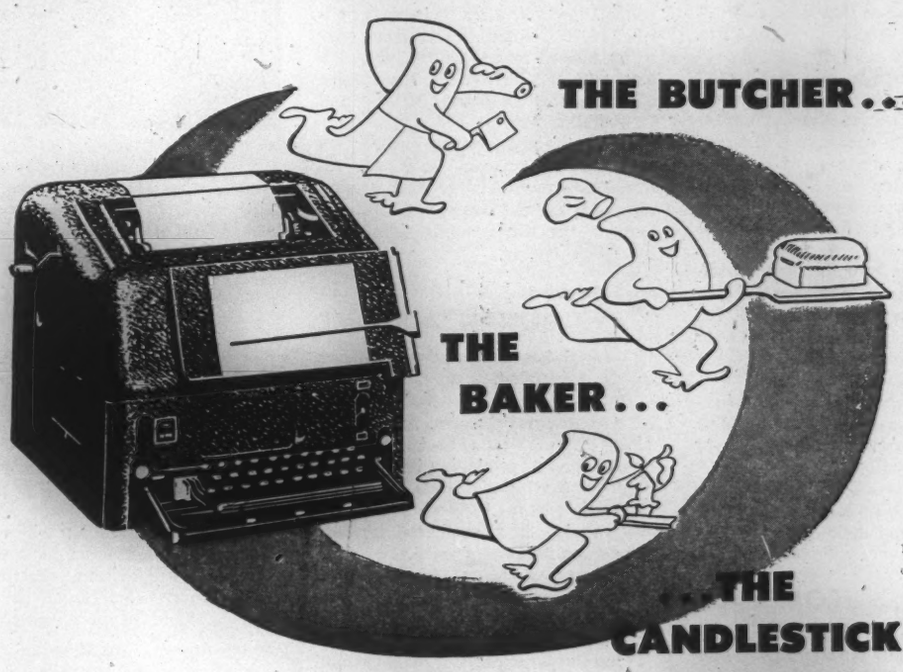
For the past 11 years, while carrying on with provincial blind pensions, he has confined his law practice to handling occasional cases for blind or sighted persons unable to afford a lawyer, or to "difficult cases." Most blind people, he explains, are always challenging the world to prove that with cooperation and encouragement they can share in the duties and responsibilities of a normal citizen.

As director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, of which he helped establish the Quebec Division in 1930, he has been spending much of his time on blind welfare work, all gratuitously.

A bachelor, he spends most of his spare time reading books in Braille. He is a subscriber to five magazines a month, from both the U.S. and France. He also likes to play cards with sighted friends, take sun baths, swim and dive.

He has the confident bearing of a man with sight, to the extent that his blindness has often been unsuspected. One cold day in court, an hour or so after he had begun to plead a case, another lawyer was heard to ask, "What's the matter with his glasses? They don't defrost!"

There are times, however, when he is glad to have someone help him across a busy street. Such gestures lead him to think, "There is so much kindness in the world, the least I can do is to make myself worthy of it."



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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

British Columbia:

SEA DISASTER

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S salmon fishermen received a major blow last week: the long-waited Adams River run arrived off the mouth of the Fraser river but it was only 20 per cent of what it was in its previous cycle years (1942 and 1946). The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries commission, which controls the "take," promptly closed off fishing of these fish altogether, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 2. The commission figured that if all fish got through, there should be a good run four years hence.

What happened to this year's run? It's anyone's guess. The figures show that four years ago enough salmon escaped up river to spawn to give a reasonable chance for a good run this year. Perhaps the fingerlings met disaster when they first went out to sea; perhaps the adult fish met trouble coming in.

There's a four-year life cycle in salmon. Fish come in to spawn and die. Next year their offspring set out for the Pacific. Four full years from time of spawning, they come back from the Pacific—to spawn and to die.

Hundreds upon hundreds of fishermen faced a season of no earnings. The loss to the canning industry would be in the millions.

But they'll be back next year—when other runs from other river spawning places are having their cycle year.

Alberta:

COMEBACK

WHETHER the Social Credit grip on Alberta politically is as strong as ever probably will be tested when a by-election is held in Olds constituency. Some predict that the vote will be taken during November. The seat became vacant through the recent death of Norman E. Cook, a farmer, who had held it for Social Credit.

Two old-time parties are expected to challenge Social Credit. One is the Liberal party, headed by J. Harper Prowse, MLA. That party has only two seats in the 57-member legislature.

The Progressive Conservatives decided at a convention this year to reenter the field of provincial politics, after having backed the ill-fated Independent "party" for several years.

Liberals claim they have a good chance of springing a surprise win. They pointed to the 1949 Dominion general election, when their party polled 116,000 votes in Alberta, only 9,781 behind Social Credit, out of a total vote of 338,134. The Progressive Conservatives obtained 56,949 and CCF trailed with 31,377.

In the present legislature, there are two CCF members, no Conservatives. As a provincial general election may not be held before 1952, at the earliest, the test in Olds riding will hold wide interest.

Saskatchewan:

BONANZA BROME

NO ONE has suggested how frosts can be controlled.

But some farmers in Saskatchewan have beaten the dangers. Around the Unity district, west of Saskatoon, they have turned to producing brome grass seed. It pays big dividends. For some unknown reason, Unity is one of the few districts in Saskatchewan where the brome seed "sets" well. For similarly unknown reasons, brome is most difficult to set in the U.S. and there is a healthy market from the States for this seed.

One farmer expects to make around $40,000 this year, while the average grower with 100 to 400 acres may harvest $6,000 to $25,000. In 1938, brome seed was around five cents per pound. The next year it jumped to eight and nine and hovered around that figure until 1948 when it jumped to 16. Last year some sold for 41 cents and this year's crop may bring well over 32 cents per pound.

Brome is the least demanding crop known. After seeding it requires little work, being disked about every four years to prevent it becoming rootbound; and in that year farmers plant oats on the land. Undertaken as a conservation measure to prevent land drifting and to add fibre to the soil, it has proven a bonanza for the Unity district, and today about one-third of the land in that area is sown to brome. If the crop turns out badly, the farmer that year has lost no seed or labor. When he hits a good year, he hits pay dirt and 1950 looks like another really profitable year for the Unity brome growers.

Newfoundland:

DOLLAR EARNINGS

HEADQUARTERS of the Newfoundland Base Command, the United States military forces' designation in the new province, announced the other day that it had spent over $9 million in Newfoundland and other provinces in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950. Of this, over $6 million had been paid to Newfoundland civilian workers. "Other provinces," of course, means supplies bought by the procurement authority.

This year besides the regular employment, extra work will be available at more construction work at the U.S. Naval Operation Base, Argentia, where almost $2 million will be spent. For the first time since the Americans built bases in Newfoundland (in 1941), Canadian contractors will be given a chance to bid on the projects.

■ On August 1 the Criminal Code of Canada became law in Newfoundland. One of the sections feared most by drinking drivers in the new province is now law. It means that drunk drivers in future go to jail for a week and lose their licences for six months. Already two have served their time.

Manitoba:

WHOLESALE

MANITOBA'S Government is in the book business.

It operates a wholesale school textbook bureau which brings in no profits despite a thriving trade for the past 20 years.

Primary purpose of the bureau is to provide textbooks at a cheaper rate for school boards through mass buying. The bureau now purchases around $500,000 worth of text and library books annually, and breaks about even on the operation. The bureau receives an annual grant of $22,000 a year from the Provincial Government.

It requires about 20 train carloads yearly to supply the demand of some 120,000 students of the 12 grades. During the pre-school and early school rush season a staff of 55 handles the movement of the books, shipping supplies out to various points.

Practically all of the books come from Toronto. Only two of the 2,000 titles stocked, including library books, had their origin in Winnipeg. The average life of a text book, the bureau men say, is from four to five years.

TOTTING-UP

FLOOD expenditures in Manitoba by all governments, federal, provincial and municipal, will probably top the $20 million mark by the time all bills have been paid.

This official estimate of the total cost of Manitoba's disastrous spring floods was compiled by the Provincial Government Treasury Department. It does not include between $5 million and $6 million to be spent on Greater Winnipeg dikes. It does include money paid out to rehabilitate those who suffered property losses, expenditures made by the governments for flood fighting, repair of schools and the University of Manitoba, payments to churches, hospitals and other institutions and the amounts paid out for the services of the armed forces in fighting the flood.

■ Winnipeg is sadly in need of a new sports stadium. The city's voters this fall may have the opportunity to vote on a money by-law to provide for a municipally-owned stadium. The plans call for a structure capable of accommodating a crowd of between 15,000 and 18,000 persons. Cost of the stadium is estimated at about $300,000. And if the voters give the project the green light it could be ready for the 1951 fall football season.

New Brunswick:

DRAGLINE DOLLARS

MINING is the fourth-ranking primary industry of New Brunswick, exceeded easily by lumbering, farming and fishing. But mining may be on its way up. Extensive surveys are being made of lead, zinc and copper deposits in the north, where traces of gold and silver also have been found. And new activity is stirring in the Minto coal-mining district, whose output of about 550,000 tons accounted for more than half of New Brunswick's $7,400,000 mineral production value last year.

Federal legislation adopted last December enabled Maritime coal mining companies to borrow up to two-thirds of the money they needed to modern-

—CPR

MOSCOW BOUND: *Canada's new military attaché to Moscow, Lieut.-Col. B. J. Guimond, as he left for his new post aboard the* Empress of Scotland *from Quebec City. The 31-year-old native of Quebec is a member of the Royal 22nd Regiment.*

—CP

PIPING DUET: *Three-year-old Sandy MacLeod taps his foot in time to bagpipe music as he stands beside his father, Bill MacLeod of Pine Falls, Man., during the Manitoba Piping Association competition held in Winnipeg. Mr. MacLeod piped his way to third place. Sandy merely blew.*

—CP

BEST PILOT: *Ed Mona, 20, of Vancouver smiles at Webster Trophy which acclaims him Canada's leading amateur pilot for 1950. He won it at Vancouver Airport in competition with nine others from across Canada.*

—CP

COOPERATION *and serious attention to the Nation's business on the part of the Special Session of Parliament is exemplified by this photograph taken while the House was in Session. The Prime Minister and Opposition Leader George Drew confer briefly and informally in order to speed up proceedings. Government front-benchers behind Mr. St. Laurent are interested spectators.*

ize their equipment. One of the largest operators, Avon Coal Company, has availed itself of this assistance to institute a program costing more than $500,000.

Last week Avon put to work its new walking beam dragline, said to be the biggest ever brought into Canada. The huge machine, weighing 600 tons including the ballast, came from Ohio in 23 freight cars. Despite its weight it can walk 800 feet an hour, scooping up tons of earth at each bite and exposing the seams of coal to a depth of 80 to 100 feet. This will boost Avon's output by 75,000 to 10,000 tons a year, thus increasing Minto's entire production by 15 to 20 per cent.

The machine represents the longest forward stride yet in the development of strip mining which has transformed Minto's operations in the last 15 years.

The outlook is that as other companies similarly improve their equipment, Minto in the near future will be marketing 750,000 tons a year, or about 50 per cent more than last year.

Ontario:

CASUALTY

CANADA'S unique railroader, Sandy Rabbit, was a victim of the recent railway strike. Literally he died because of it.

Sandy Rabbit is in fact a rabbit, the mascot of a CPR baggage car crew operating between Windsor and London. When his baggage car was tied up in Windsor during the strike, the crew left him in his hutch in the car, with one of the crew to feed him every day. One day he was missing, and it is believed some miscreant got into the car and stole him.

Sandy, when a mere infant rabbit, was found on the CPR track near St. Joachim five years ago. The kindly crew took him in, and made a pet of him. He had his own hutch in the corner of the car but spent most of his running time perched on the desk of Conductor A. R. "Sandy" McDonald.

During the five years Sandy Rabbit travelled almost 100,000 miles on his route to London and back. He never missed a day because of illness or hangover. When his master, Sandy McDonald retired last November, the question was whether the rabbit would retire too. It was decided he was too young to quit, had several more years of railroading in him, and wouldn't be happy in idleness.

His crew is heartbroken at his loss. Last week they placed a notice in *The Windsor Star*, which read: "Lost, strayed or stolen (presumably the latter) one rabbit from the baggage car in the CPR yards. Well-known pet of railwaymen with highly sentimental attachment. Known throughout the city as the only permanent passenger on London-Windsor way freight for past five years."

WHAT PRICE SUDS?

FOR a few days following the Dominion's new taxes thirsty Ontarians didn't know what they should be paying for their beer.

The press directly after the tax speech reported the price in taverns would rise from 23 cents to 24 cents a pint, effective immediately.

But it beat the gun, as confused operators who were trying to figure out what to do, and some of whom upped the price anyway, found out.

Under Ontario law there can be no increase in the price of liquor or beer without government sanction, either through the Liquor Board or the cabinet. And the machinery of the law is not simple. It effectively snarls up any chance of a prompt price boost.

Hit were the breweries. Under the tax impost it is placed on their malt consumption so it could be applied to them at once. But until the Government acted it would have to come out of their own pocket.

And early in the week it was hinted the press had beat the gun in another regard.

The price was liable to be 25 cents. The new tax, it was reported, meant more than 1 cent a bottle to production costs and the breweries (who had been contemplating asking for a price increase anyway) couldn't absorb the difference.

9 Bonds Recommended For Investment

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	Price*	Yield
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Province of British Columbia 3% Debentures due June 15, 1968	99.25	3.05%
Province of Quebec 3% Debentures due October 1, 1968/70	100.50	2.96%
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario 3% Bonds due June 15, 1971/73	100.50	2.97%
British Columbia Electric Company Limited 3½% First Mortgage Bonds due March 1, 1975	98.50	3.59%
Canadian Breweries Limited 4% Sinking Fund Debentures due January 15, 1969	100.50	3.96%
Great Lakes Power Corporation Limited 3½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due December 30, 1969	100.50	3.47%
Traders Finance Corporation Limited 4% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures due January 15, 1965	109.00	3.21%
Western Canada Breweries Limited 5% Convertible Debentures due February 15, 1967	101.50	4.86%

**The prices mentioned are "accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.*

We shall be glad to give you the facts and figures regarding these securities to help you make your selection.

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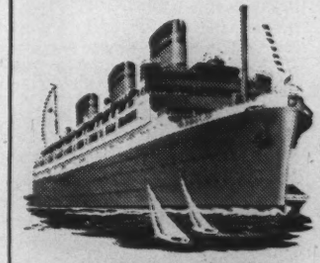

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WORLD AFFAIRS

WAR WITHOUT POLICY

No More Sign Than in World War II Of a Policy Behind Our Arms

IT WAS fashionable during the Hitler War to quote Clausewitz's doctrine that "war is a continuation of policy by other means" as the quintessence of the German militarist spirit which we were fighting. But the idea of pursuing one's policy by war, if necessary, makes a lot more sense than fighting wars without policy.

Let us not confuse policy with ideals. We had ideals in profusion. Expressed in the Atlantic Charter of 1941, the Moscow and Cairo Declarations of 1943, and the Yalta Declaration concerning the setting up of a world organization, they called for the liberation of almost everyone, and the establishment of world peace.

But *policies* which could make these ideals, or an approximation to them, prevail, were simply lacking. Churchill's call in March 1943 for a European Union to be set up after the war was a policy. As this commentary never ceased urging, it was perhaps the only policy which could speed victory by offering the German people an alternative to Hitler's rule and rousing the full effort of the conquered peoples. It was an inspiring policy which perhaps alone could bring about a rebirth of Europe and justify the terrible ordeal of its two internecine wars. But Roosevelt never once spoke of it, and Stalin naturally opposed it.

Instead we adopted as a "policy" what was really an admission of lack

—Seibel in Richmond Times-Despatch

NO SMOKING!

of any policy: "Unconditional Surrender." After "handing it back" to the Germans for their bombing of Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade and the British cities, as everyone fervently welcomed at the time, we proceeded systematically to smash as many of the cities and homes of the German people as was physically possible, with no consideration of the effect of this on winning the peace—and even leaving some doubt as to its contribution to winning the war. I can speak about this, for I argued it with Air Marshal Harris in early 1944.

Then just to make sure that the German people would fight to the last gasp for Hitler's aims, we produced the Morgenthau Plan for turning Germany into a potato patch.

To cap everything, the negotiations at Yalta and the final military instructions to our commanders, which were to settle the postwar fate of Europe, were based on Roosevelt's cheery assumption that since the Soviets had fought against Hitler they must be all right—though their deal with Hitler which precipitated the war might as well have led to the opposite conclusion. Because the democracies had aided them it was assumed that they were bound to be appreciative and cooperative—though General Deane, head of the U.S. Mission in Moscow went to Yalta to counsel the exact opposite, and Kravchenko could have told what they were saying in the inner circles of the Kremlin.

On these assumptions agreements were signed which made the liberation of all Eastern and Central Europe a matter of taking the Soviet word for it. And orders went out to Patton not to advance to Prague, and to Eisenhower not to advance to Berlin. Eisenhower merely revealed the general lack of understanding among American policy-makers at the time when he stated in "Crusade in Europe" that Berlin had no military or political importance in April 1945!

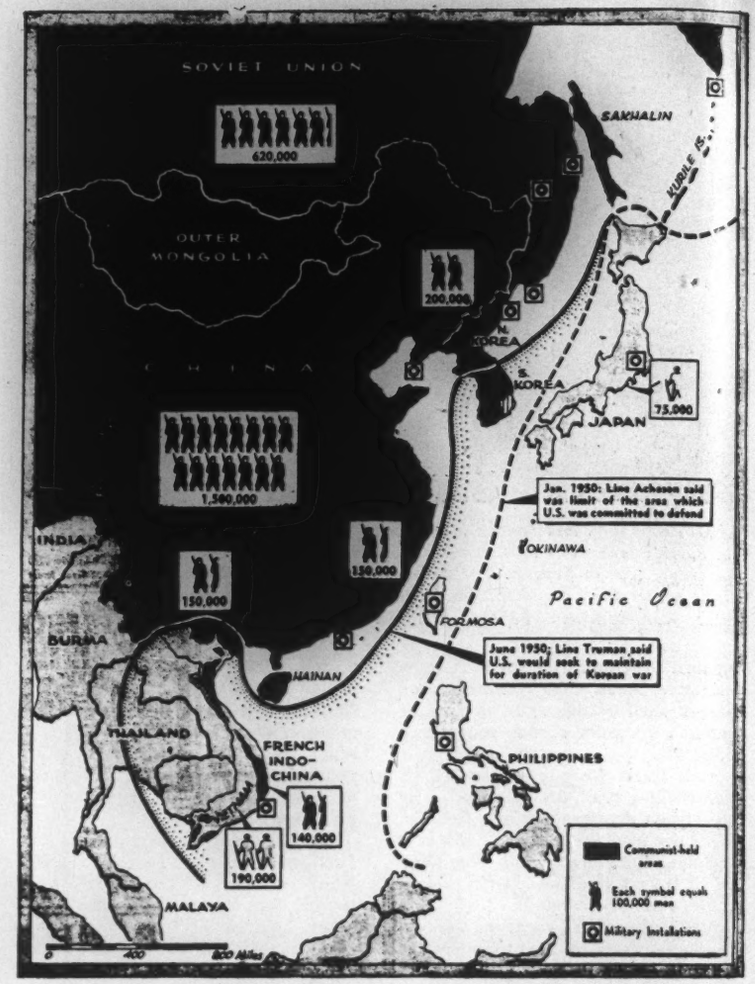
China Policy Nightmare

The utter lack of any consistent policy towards China, which could give permanent value to the great military exertions in the Pacific War was even more blatant. The proper name for it was given by Edgar Ansell Mowrer in his book "The Nightmare of U.S. Foreign Policy."

Now, having had no policy which would avert the Communist conquest of the vast land masses of Manchuria and China—from where it may spread down through Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and Burma—we are fighting to prevent a Communist conquest of the peninsula of Korea. Once again one hears ideals expressed: "Halt Communist aggression" and "Re-establish a Free Korea." But there is not a word or a sign of a *policy* by which we may achieve this.

Take a look at the map of East Asia. It gives better proportion to what we are trying to do than the battle maps of Korea. We have this tiny foothold, not in a separate country which can be considered by itself, but a country which is part of a Communist bloc stretching back across all Asia and half of Europe.

What, exactly, are we trying to do? How far do we intend to go, how much strength are we willing to put in, and how long are we prepared to



—New York Times

OPPOSING FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

stay? Nobody seems to have the answers to these questions, or at least nobody is giving them.

In what way is the attempted Communist conquest of Korea different from the conquest already carried out in China, and why should it be imperative to intervene in the one place when it was unthinkable to intervene in the other? If Korea must be saved from Communism, why should we not be equally determined to save Formosa? If the Republic of Korea Government is to be carried by force of arms beyond the 38th Parallel, why should not the Chinese Nationalist Government be aided in a reconquest of the mainland?

It may seem to some a sufficient answer that Korea is small and victory there seems attainable, while China is vast and perhaps unconquerable. But the very smallness of Korea, bordering on the immense Soviet bloc, will make it extremely difficult to maintain a free regime there; while the freeing of China could change the whole future of Asia.

I am far from urging war with Red China, but merely trying to provoke some thought about the inconsistency of our war in Korea and the lack of any policy which can achieve a political victory there, should we be able to win a military victory.

Actually, the biggest political victory which it might be possible to wring out of the present situation in East Asia might well be won through a policy of recognition of Communist China, a policy which would help the strong nationalist and anti-foreign element in the Chinese revolution to assimilate the foreign, Marxist element.

Nehru or MacArthur?

If we are not going to take Nehru's advice and come to terms with, or at least keep hands off, the revolutionary forces of Asia, which he insists are more nationalist than Communist, then there is much to be said for taking MacArthur's advice and holding a chain of island bastions off the Asiatic coast.

In the circumstances in which MacArthur issued his now famous statement to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, President Truman was right in demanding its withdrawal. But it is nevertheless a valuable lecture on Pacific strategy, which cuts through a lot of mushy thinking, what MacArthur calls "the hypocrisy and sophistry which has confused and deluded so many people distant from the actual scene."

MacArthur's presentation is quite briefly this: victory in the recent war shifted her strategic frontier from the West coast of the Americas (with a long and vulnerable salient projecting through Hawaii to the Philippines) right across the Pacific "which has become a vast moat to protect us as long as we hold it." The U.S. and her

allies control the Pacific to the shores of Asia, by holding a chain of islands.

This is a natural defence line, which can be maintained with a minimum of military effort and expense, and from which U.S. air and sea forces can dominate every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore and prevent any amphibious assault against her from ever getting under way. To yield Formosa to an unfriendly power would be to give the enemy a salient in the very centre of this defensive perimeter.

MacArthur dwells on Formosa's great importance to all Japanese operations in the last war. To hand it over to an enemy is to give him a huge unsinkable aircraft-carrier and submarine tender. To hold it is to give the U.S. the same facilities at an incomparably lower cost than the equivalent fleet units.

Nor does MacArthur believe that for the U.S. to show itself strong and pursue such a course would mean alienating Oriental peoples. These peoples, he argues, "respect and follow aggressive, resolute and dynamic leadership," and "turn quickly from a leadership characterized by timidity or vacillation." His overriding opinion is that "to pursue any other course would be to turn over the fruits of our Pacific victory to a potential enemy."

Here is at least a clear policy. It is perhaps an "imperialist" policy; and MacArthur's difficulty in persuading his people to accept it is that they don't want to become the new Empire of the West, and that this is a confusing period of transition from the age when every nation looked after itself to the UN age of peace by co-operation.

A Roman View?

As I understand MacArthur's attitude towards holding a screen of island bases from the Aleutians down through Japan and Formosa to the Philippines, and towards intervention in Korea, it is that of a Roman proconsul defending the far reaches of the Empire.

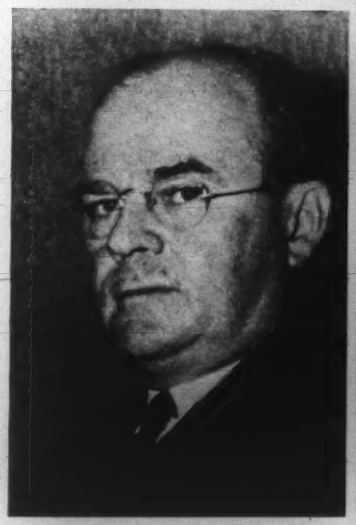
A Communist conquest of Korea would have unsteadied Japan, which he is cultivating as an ally, and at least determined to hold as a base in his island screen. Since, in his view, Oriental psychology is impressed by firm action, he welcomed the opportunity of striking a blow against the Communists which would impress the Oriental peoples, restrain Russia and strengthen the U.S. position.

His appreciation of what would be necessary to do this was, however, faulty: he seems to have believed that air and sea power, plus no more than two divisions from his occupation force in Japan, could do the job. How does he view things, now that a small border war of repression threatens to grow into an ever-expanding conflict with the Soviet bloc, which could be the beginning of World War III?

As a man of the Pacific, well-acquainted with the history of the Russo-Jap War of 1904-05, he may believe that if the U.S. has to fight Russia it would be best to do it in the Far East. Looking at the immense Russian predominance on the plains of Europe, he could well argue the advantage of fighting her at the far end of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

But it is quite unlikely that MacArthur, for all the mystical confidence which he inspires in a large section of the American people, will prevail with his views. There is no disposition in the Truman Administration as yet to accept a war with Soviet Russia as inevitable. And even more apparently there is no ability to agree on a clear policy for either averting a war or winning a real victory if war comes.

While MacArthur urges a "Pacific first" policy, General Omar Bradley is a "Europe first" man. Republican Harold Stassen, in an otherwise excellent summary of what is needed, calls for an ultimatum to the Kremlin that we will drop atomic bombs on "Moscow, the Urals and the Ukraine" — that is, on the cities, on the people, to drive them as Hitler did to fight for



NAVY *Secretary Matthews spoke of preventive war, rebuked by Truman.*

Stalin—at the next aggression by the Soviet bloc.

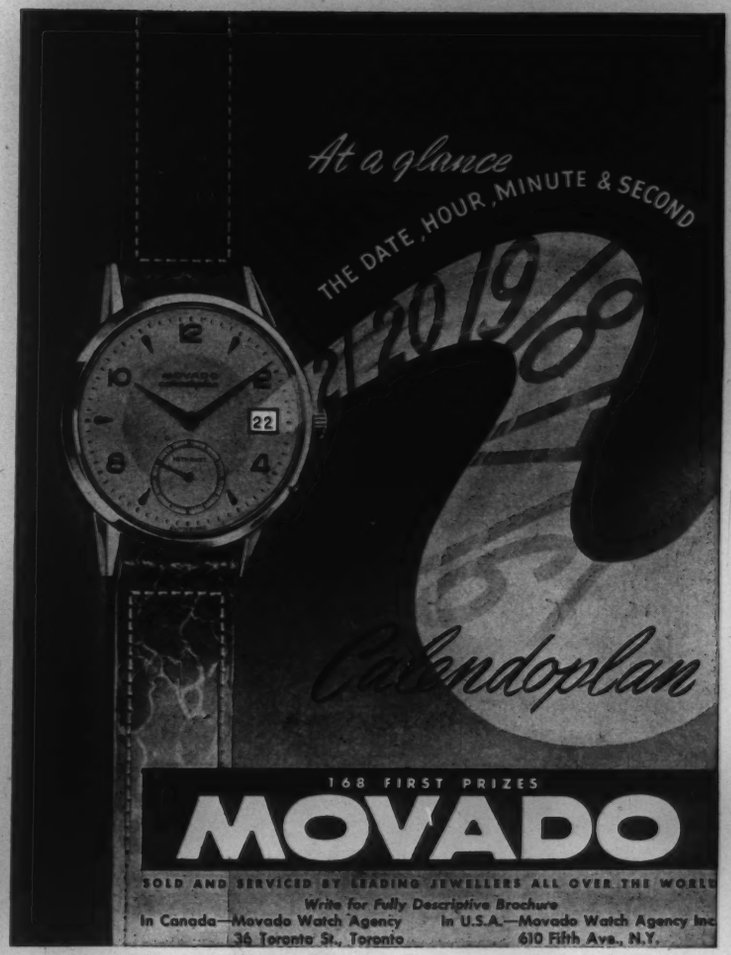
Secretary of the Navy Matthews says a preventive war ("aggression to force cooperation in peace" was his curious phrase) may become necessary, and escapes dismissal; the Commandant of the Air Force College urges the bombing of Soviet atomic installations—a much more sensible proposal—and is instantly relieved of his post.

So the yammer goes on. Our governments are too timid to grasp the big ideas, presented by Mr. Churchill, the Atlantic Union group and the European Assembly, which alone can inspire hope in the future, gain us the initiative and win from Stalin the support of his minorities and satellites.

Mr. Pearson assures parliament that we have no military commitments under the Atlantic Pact. Mr. Acheson fights the majority of his advisers on Atlantic Union. The British Labor Government opposes the Schuman Plan and European Federation.

They will all go to the U.N. and talk hopefully for another precious three months about what it can do for world peace. But the last thing they want to do is make the decision to expel the member who is among them only to obstruct or veto every effort really to organize the U.N. for peace-keeping and mutual aid.

—Willson Woodside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U.S. AFFAIRS

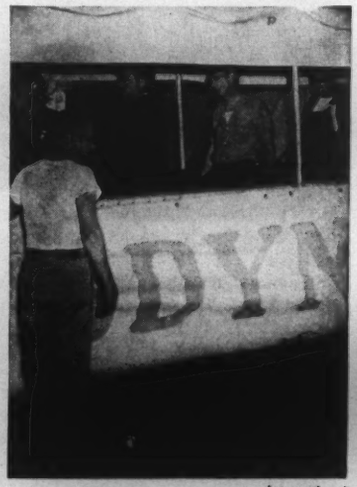
UNENVIABLE JOB

PRESIDENT Truman's opponents, groping excitedly but uncertainly for victory in the fast-approaching elections, howled with glee over his terrific boner concerning the Marines, and gloated over his "abject" apology. But one noted in the comments of many editorialists a sympathetic understanding of the almost unbearable harassment under which he's working.

Here he is, with all too little background and training, struggling to guide his nation and lead the entire free world through one of the most turbulent and dangerous epochs in history. He is involved in an extemporized military campaign in the Far East, in an attempt to galvanize the UN into a real force for keeping the peace. But the UN members are giving precious little active help, and the U.S. faces dark storm warnings in going too far by itself.

Drawn thus into Asia, he faces a rising cry from Europe to send forces there at once, to save that continent. By the very nature of the democratic process, leading citizens feel called upon to counsel the nation as to the best policy for survival.

General MacArthur says, stand firm on the islands off the Asian continent. General Bradley urges the strengthening of Europe. The Secretary of the Navy calls for the atom-bombing of Soviet Russia. A group of influential senators pleads for a great effort to convince the peoples of Russia that we are their friends.



—International

"TROJAN SHIPS" *are new menace: 40 U.S. customs inspectors leave the Polish liner* Batory *in New York after searching her for concealed A-bomb. Geiger counters don't serve for this.*

In the midst of all this, there is an election to be won. And it is also in the nature of the democratic process that Mr. Truman should feel that the welfare of the nation can only be well served if his party continues in power.

In this welter Mr. Truman must impose controls, call up men, send troops to Europe, keep an eye on other imminently threatened sectors, take the risks of plunging deeper into Korea or of the effect of failure there on the election. Truly, this is an unenviable job.—*W.W.*

Joins Executive of Gooderham & Worts Limited

John Thomas Thompson has been appointed General Sales Manager for Canada, Beverage Division, Gooderham & Worts Limited, Toronto.

Mr. Thompson is well-know as a former football player with the famed Calgary Stampeders. He has been an executive member of the Calgary Stampeders since 1930 and has been Vice-President for the past four years. He was also President of the Western Interprovincial Football Union in 1940 and 1947.

During the recent war, Mr. Thompson served with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Since the end of the war he has been Manager for Alberta, Gooderham & Worts Limited.

He will assume the executive position formerly held by Colonel H. R. Alley, OBE, whose retirement from Gooderham & Worts Limited was recently announced.

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by BARBER-ELLIS

LETTERS

To the Rescue

THANKS for the article on manners by Bernice Coffey (Sept. 12) telling us how to seat the premiers of the ten provinces when we have them to dinner at the same time. This has thrown me half a dozen times already and I'm glad to be straightened out.

Podunk, Ont. H. POLLOY

Dr. Diesel's Invention?

P. M. RICHARD'S article on Dr. Diesel raises a question to which I have never seen a satisfactory answer. Dr. Diesel's original patent specified an oil engine wherein the ignition was achieved by high compression of the cylinder air and the introduction of the fuel by an air blast. The Diesel engines of 30 years ago were fitted with an air compressor for this purpose, and I think that there is an engine of this type in the Hamilton water works.

About the same time Messrs. Hornsby and Ackroyd developed an engine which dispensed with an air blast and used "solid injection," actually liquid injection. This type of engine finally superseded the original Diesel almost completely, but it is the engine which today is called a Diesel engine. The true term Hornsby-Ackroyd engine fell into disuse, which evoked a bitter complaint from Mr. Ackroyd.

Why was the term Diesel engine bestowed on the Hornsby-Ackroyd?

C. W. HOLMAN, MEIC

Peterborough, Ont.

No Snubbing

LET'S hope that the U.S. and U.K. stop snubbing India for a change . . . Rowle Knox summed up the situation (SN, August 8): "If the U.S. and Britain wish to inaugurate major policies in Asia, they had better make it plain that they are consulting India first, and are taking her advice seriously."

Halifax, NS. T. T. BENNETT

Brought a Proposal

MANY thanks for running the interesting article on Purdy's Cafe in your fine magazine (SN, July 4).

It has already been noticed by many of our public and has even brought a proposal of marriage to one of our chefs in the picture!

We are very sure that this series has done the Canadian food industry immense good.

Vancouver, BC. G. F. SELDON
Purdy's Cafe

Against the Grain Exchange

I HAVE been a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT for many years and generally found the articles fair. But the article by John L. McDougall, "Killing of a Prairie Myth" (SN, Aug. 22) might have been found in the *Winnipeg Free Press* (which we all know is the mouthpiece of the Grain Exchange) without surprise.

I have been farming here since 1909 and have had many years' experience operating a farm when the Exchange was functioning. I certainly do not want any more of it, and if you take a vote of Western farmers you will find the overwhelming majority will vote against the Grain Exchange.

Hendon, Sask. T. BERVEN

Sex Changed

IN YOUR review of the film "Private Angelo" (SN, Aug. 29), by a sudden change of sex, Maria Denis who has the role of Lucrezia becomes *Mario* Denis *in persona* of Private Angelo. Perhaps, by another strange metamorphosis, it could be arranged to have Peter Ustinov become Pietra Ustinova playing the part of Lucrezia, thus facilitating a proper harmony all round. Despite this error—for Peter Ustinov played Private Angelo, as well as co-directing and co-producing the film with Michael Anderson—Melwyn Breen substituted very well for Mary Lowrey Ross while she was on vacation.

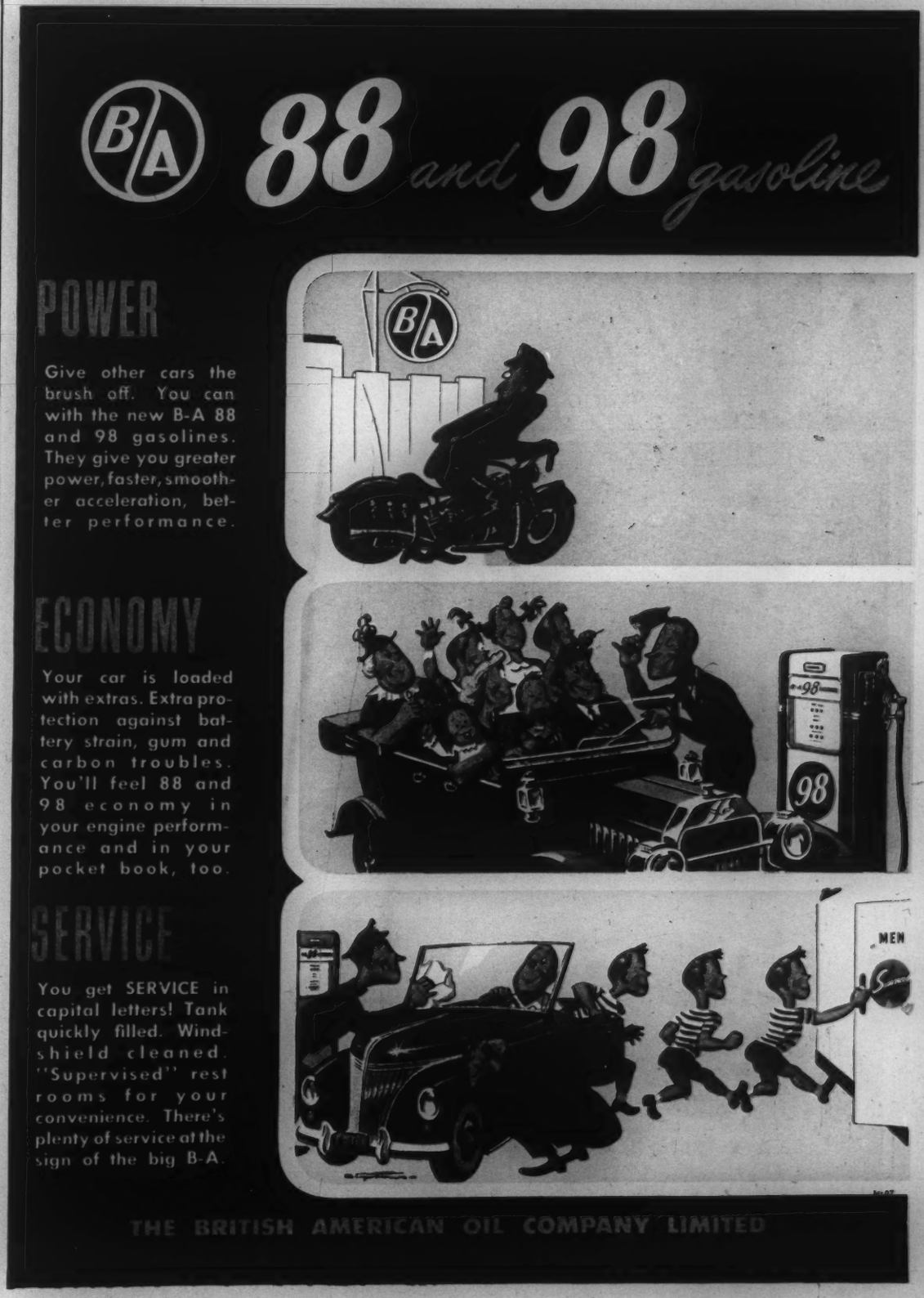
Toronto, Ont. THOMAS LAMBETH

Best Statement

I SHOULD like to express my appreciation of Willson Woodside's splendid article entitled "Greater Than Korea" (SN, Aug. 29). This is the best statement I have read to date of the very serious implications of respective foreign policies.

Everyone probably recognizes the danger ahead but we all need to have it stated for us this clearly.

Toronto, Ont. C. H. DICKINSON
The Ryerson Press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RADIO & T.V.

AUTUMN AIR BRINGS AUTUMN PROGRAMS

PROGRAMS come and programs go . . . and what is being readied for Mr. and Mrs. General Public this Fall? To begin with, a few will be missing, including Buckingham Theatre, "Allan and Me" and the "CIL Serenade." The latter has only been dropped because CIL is taking over (beginning Oct. 22) the popular "Singing Stars of Tomorrow," dropped by York Knitting Mills last Spring.

In spite of rumors and speculation, Andrew Allan will be back from his summer holiday in England to produce the Stage '51 series. This year the plays are to be presented in blocks. Opening block represents the decades of this century and starts on Oct. 8 with the first of two introductory plays by Laurence Housman ("The Young Victoria" followed the next week by "The Widow of Windsor"). Adaptation is by John Bethune.

The turn of the century will be featured on Oct. 22; is an adaptation by Andrew Allan of the "Diary of a Nobody" which appeared serially in *Punch*. On Oct. 29, the First World War will be depicted in "All Quiet on the Western Front" by Erich Remarque and adapted by Joseph Schull. "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis, adapted by Ronald Hambleton, follows on Nov. 1. The '30's will be highlighted by Lister Sinclair's adaptation of "Love on the Dole" on Nov. 12 and the Second World War in Len Peterson's adaptation of "The Plague," Nov. 19.

Following last year's successful season of full-length operas, the CBC is planning some ambitious works. Terence Gibbs will again be producer; co-conductors are Nicholas Goldschmidt and Geoffrey Waddington. First on the list is "Turandot" by Puccini. It is to be sung in English by soloists, a chorus of 50 and a boys' choir of 12, accompanied by a 60-piece orchestra. Date is Oct. 18.

Dec. 13: "Albert Herring" by Benjamin Britten.

Jan. 10: "Rigoletto" by Verdi (in Italian).

Feb. 7: "Madame Butterfly" by Puccini (in Italian).

March: a French opera from Montreal.

April 18: "Cosi fan Tutte" by Mozart (in English).

—John Steele

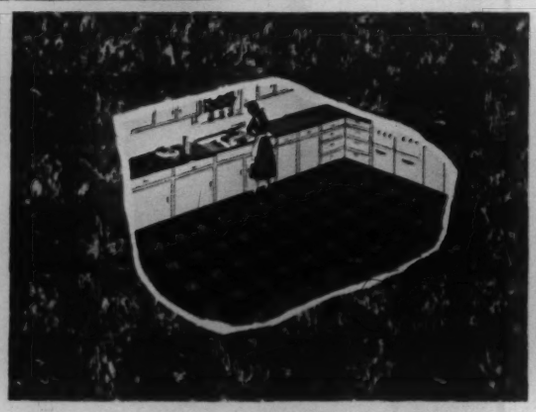
OPERA *producer Terence Gibbs.*

A FEW programs died on the U.S. networks. You won't hear "Duffy's Tavern" or Phil Harris and Alice Faye. And Burns and Allen are on an afternoon program.

It looks as if such shows as "Truth or Consequences" and the quizz gifters are going to give way to the ad-lib howlers. Don MacNeill, Arthur Godfrey and Groucho Marx are coming up fast and faster. But there doesn't seem to be a Canadian counterpart anywhere on the Canadian horizon.

However, when Canadians tune in to their own stations, they'll hear most of their old favorites and a few new ones. "Opportunity Knocks" returned to the air on Sept. 18 and "Startime" returns to Toronto for a series starting Sept. 24. It will again be under the direction of John Kannawin. Programs returning early in October include: "Way of the Spirit" (Oct. 1), "Canadian Cavalcade" (Oct. 3), Ford Theatre (Oct. 6), National School Broadcasts (Oct. 6), Don Wright Chorus (Oct. 8), "Cross Section" (Oct. 12), N Y Philharmonic (Oct. 15), "Citizens' Forum" (Oct. 19).

And something new is to be a weekly CBC series (Oct. 3 to Nov. 21) of movie-making talks, in cooperation with the BBC. Entitled "A Film Is Made," it tells of movie production to the launching of the film; is arranged by CBC's film reviewer, Gerald Pratley and is to be presented by John Rae.



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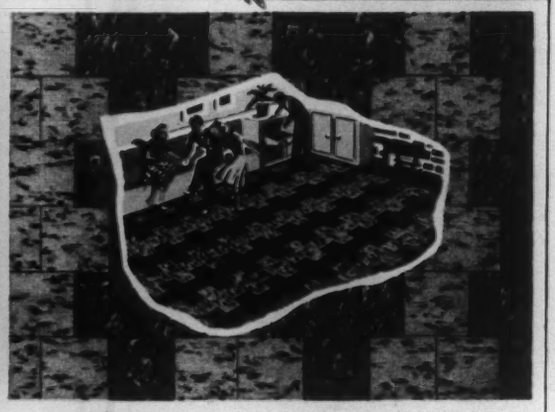

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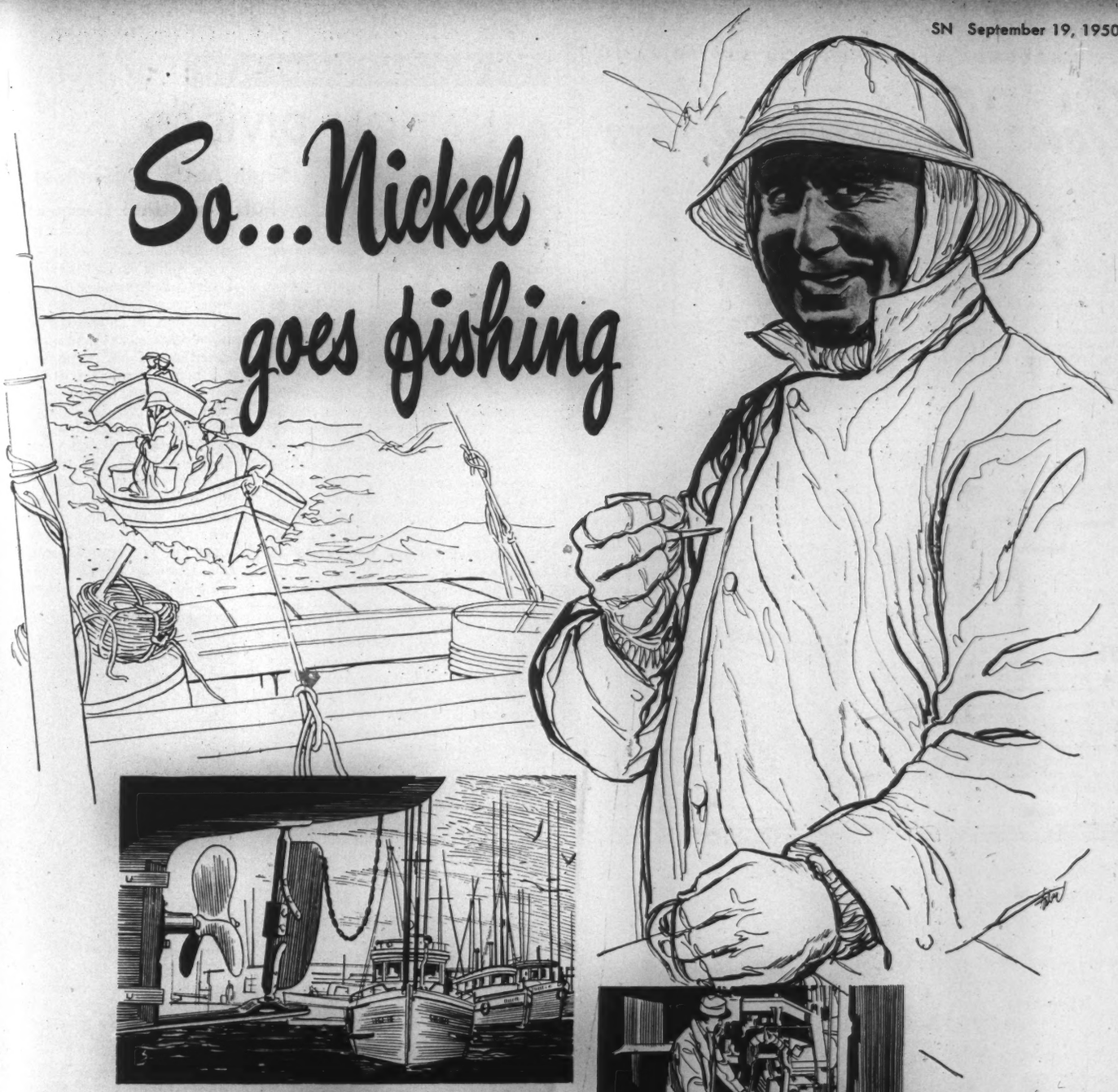

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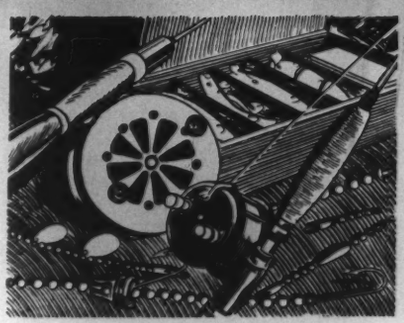

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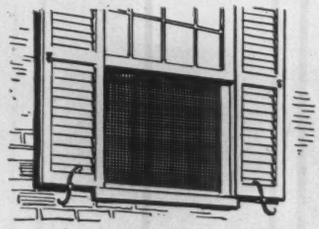

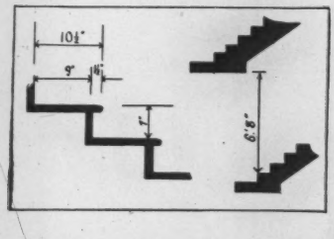

20. Avoid errors in stair layout. Check to be sure that the "rise" and "run" of each step totals 17½ ins. Proportions shown ensure an easy incline. Minimum headroom should not be less than 6 ft. 8 ins. Avoid winders—wedge-shaped stair treads—at corners. They're a menace. So is a single step. A difference in floor level requires at least 3 steps.

21. Closets should be practical. Modern ideas organize space to suit specific storage needs. Sometimes whole walls contain storage partitions, but even ordinary closets can be improved. Here's a bedroom closet, of minimum 2 ft. depth, with double doors for convenient access. It's divided into two compartments. One is for clothes, the other has sliding trays.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

A NATION DIVIDED

South Africa's *Apartheid* Policy Puts Races into Compartments

WHAT is *apartheid,* which inspires Dr. Malan's Group Areas Bill, recently passed by the South African Parliament? Literally, it means "the state of being apart." For the Nationalists in South Africa it means a far-reaching policy of racial segregation.

The Group Areas Bill proposes to divide every city, town, and hamlet in the country into three main racial zones—White, Black and Colored. All farming land would be similarly apportioned. This, in practice, would be a less drastic change, for a rough division of farming land already exists, with some three-quarters of it reserved for ownership by Europeans, although they make up less than one quarter of the population.

No person will be allowed to reside, acquire property, or conduct a business, in a zone not earmarked for his own racial group. Europeans will be forbidden to live in an African area, and Africans in a Colored zone. ("Colored" people are the offspring of mixed marriages through the centuries.)

There is, however, one concession. Since Europeans rely on non-European servants, these may live on the property of their employers by special permission of the Minister of Interior. The same permission applies to native miners in their compounds, and to workers living on factory premises.

Can Enter Homes

The Bill envisages eventual control by the Government of all ownership and occupation of land throughout the country. Powers are conferred on the Minister of Interior to acquire any immovable property and to occupy any land or premises which the Government may need. The right to challenge his powers in the Courts is specifically excluded.

He is to be advised by a Land Tenure Board, appointed by himself and consisting of European members only. This Board will employ inspectors who shall have the right to enter and inspect homes and properties at any time of the day or night, to ensure observance of the Minister's intentions.

This conversion of South Africa into a checker-board division of racial zones will be undertaken by degrees, but—significantly—the first province selected for it is the Cape Province, where racial land restrictions applicable to other parts of the country have been resisted for three centuries.

Not unexpectedly the Group Areas Bill has aroused the most violent controversy, which extends beyond the borders of South Africa and involves other parts of the British Commonwealth. Both India and Pakistan have condemned the Bill and have asked the Union Government not to proceed with it. The Minister of Interior replied that "other nations should not poke their noses into our affairs."

Dr. Malan claims that the Bill is essential to "make South Africa safe for the White races." It is only one of several measures taken or proposed to ensure racial purity. These include the preparation of a population register and a system of identification cards (described by one critic as a "racial stud book," because it is intended to prevent people escaping across the boundary of their racial group); the banning of all mixed marriages and the rendering of cohabitation between members of different racial groups a criminal offence; a new Citizenship Bill to ensure loyalty of newcomers; passport control to prevent hostile critics from leaving the country to attack the Government from abroad; and outlawing of the Communists.

Three additional measures have been announced to round off this program: withdrawal of the right of almost 8 million Africans to be represented by three Europeans in the Union Parliament; removal of the "Coloreds" from the Common Voters' Roll; and the establishment of the Union as an independent Republic within the British Commonwealth.

DEFYING *the UN, Dr. Malan has virtually annexed mandated South-West Africa. Recent elections gave him a sweep of the Afrikaner and German vote, backing* Apartheid *policy.*

These measures are linked with "Pan-African" endeavours to extend Union control northwards in order to keep the influence of African liberation from penetrating south of the equator. The entire program is regarded as vital to the Government's *apartheid* policy, which springs fundamentally from a belief that the biological survival of the European races in South Africa is at stake.

The Opposition, made up of Smuts' United Party, the Labor Party and a few liberal elements, in attacking the Group Areas Bill, pointed out that while the Africans comprise three-quarters of the population, they will receive only one-eighth of the land.

By Colin Legum, Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

Germany: Key to War

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

show a splendid and intelligent willingness to cooperate in any Western defence scheme and there is no doubt that they would readily accept any plan to rearm Germany. Britain's acceptance is pretty general. Not only have the British not suffered through an occupation, but also they have always preferred to leave as much of

—Miller

FIERY *German Opposition leader Kurt Schumacher has now shifted his stand on German rearmament, agrees to German participation if Allies strongly increase forces in the Reich.*

the fighting on the Continent as possible to other peoples.

The reaction of the Germans is most unexpected. All parties have rejected rearmament and the reformation of a German army. They fear the Russians. They feel a new repugnance for fighting. And the Bonn Government is anxious to reassure the West that Germany is no longer militaristic.

Fear of the Russians works in this way. The German says to himself: "I know how the Russians treat enemy soldiers. I'd prefer to have a clean slate when they arrive." And the politician says: "We know the West is weak and Russia strong. If we rearm now, we'll only bring down the wrath of Russia on our heads and perhaps cause war. Far better to depend on the Allies so that, if necessary, we can always say to the Russians that we rejected Allied efforts to militarize us."

As for the repugnance of the war generation, it is genuine. They have seen too much fighting and they are sick of the suffering and misery it brings. Former officers who should know, estimate that about 70 per cent of German men of military age are of this conviction.

These German and French objections present Europe with an impasse. To defend Europe successfully, German troops are necessary; yet neither the French nor the Germans will agree to the political decision which must be made if Germany is to participate in European defence. Obviously what is needed is some dramatic alternative to rearmament in the conventional sense, an alternative which will catch the imagination of Europeans and enable the French and Germans to see their way around their political objections.

Two possibilities are being discussed. The first is the creation of a *gendarmerie* much as the Russians have done in their zone. Politically it would be the easier, since it would require no more than a statement by the Allied High Commission to the effect that Germany could now have a centralized police force—a request often made by the Germans for purely domestic reasons. For the same reason, it would give the Russians less occasion to shout that the Allies were rearming Germany, and so minimize the danger of a preventive war.

This suggestion is, however, open to several objections. If this police force were of small dimensions, it would have no military value; while, if it were large enough to satisfy that objection, it would really be a national army, the very thing which the French are opposing.

The second possibility under discussion is that Germany should contribute to a European Army. This is a suggestion on a higher plane altogether; both the difficulties and the advantages are of a greater magnitude than those arising out of the idea of creating a *gendarmerie*.

Its connections with the present movement for closer European cooperation symbolized by the Council of Europe and the Schuman Plan are obvious, if uncertain. It might be the very means by which Britain could be drawn into European cooperation. And it overcomes German objections.

Adenauer has already stated clearly that he would view favorably a proposal of this kind. "The most that would be considered would be the question of a German contingent within the framework of a European Army." Many Germans, in their disillusionment with nationalism following the defeat, are grasping sincerely at internationalism. An imaginative step such as forming a European Army—as urged Mr. Churchill and overwhelmingly backed by the Council of Europe—might go a long way toward drawing the hitherto deadly sting of German nationalism and give the Germans a new ideal to work for.

Of course, an idea of the magnitude of this one of forming a European Army cannot be worked out immediately. And the military situation is precarious. Therefore it may be necessary to begin by a compromise. Perhaps the wisest way out of the impasse would be to use both possibilities which are being discussed—to begin by forming a *gendarmerie* and to incorporate it into a European Army as soon as a place can be made for it. Such a compromise would take advantage of the best features of both proposals, while avoiding the greatest difficulties and dangers.

The proposal for a European Army, with all it could mean in restoring self-confidence and setting up a new loyalty, is perhaps the most encouraging idea in Europe today.

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RELIGION

THE FAR NORTHERN CHURCH LEADERS

THE CHURCH of England in Canada has retired two of its northern bishops. Archibald Lang Fleming, DD, has packed away his buckskins and furs and Arthur Henry Sovereign has traded his cassock for a hassock to settle down in the Okanagan Valley. These two men pioneered in the dioceses of the Arctic and Athabaska.

Bishop Fleming was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1883. His mother claimed he was interested in Eskimos at the age of 11. His first love was for shipbuilding and he spent eight years in practical work, followed by two years at the University of Glasgow in a course on Naval Architecture. About this time Archibald Fleming heard of the need for missionaries to work among the Eskimos in northern Canada. He offered his services at once and ended up at Wycliffe College in Toronto studying theology. Later this college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

BISHOP FLEMING

In the summer of 1913 he married a Toronto girl and after a few weeks said goodbye to her and sailed for the Arctic alone. For three years he was stationed in Baffin Land, where he tramped through unknown country. The winters were severe and the food was not always the best. As a result his health suffered and his doctor told him to stay in a warmer climate.

In 1921 he became Rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, known as the "Stone Church", at Saint John, NB. Six years later he was appointed Archdeacon of the Arctic, and worked under five different bishops. The Church of England in Canada then decided to set apart the area for one Bishopric and the Rev. A. L. Fleming was chosen first Bishop of the Arctic. He was consecrated in St. John's Cathedral in Winnipeg in the winter of 1933.

In-nook-tah-kaub

The Diocese of the Arctic covers an area of 1¼ million square miles. There are about 10,000 Eskimo living there, who learned to love this kindly bishop and gave him the name "In-nook-tah-kaub" which means "one of the family of the Eskimo". To the whites he was known as "The Flying Bishop".-His colleagues in the church often refer to him respectfully as "Archie of the Arctic".

During Bishop Fleming's administration, two modern hospitals were built at Pangnirtung and Aklavik. There were 16 mission stations, nine churches and two chapels established. He also was responsible for building four residential schools and two day schools. Two of his books "Perils of the Polar Pack" and "The Hunter Home" have been read widely.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur Henry Sovereign's resignation was accepted last

month (Aug. 31) by Archbishop L. R. Sherman, Metropolitan of the Diocese of Rupertsland. The Diocese of Athabaska vacated by Bishop Sovereign, located in Canada's northwest, covers one-sixth of the total area of Canada.

Bishop Sovereign was born in Woodstock, Ontario, in 1881. From there he went to the University of Toronto where he earned a scholarship in philosophy. He began preaching as a curate in Vancouver in 1906 and was ordained at Holy Trinity Cathedral, New Westminster, the following year. St. Mark's kept him in Vancouver for twenty-two years. Mrs. Sovereign is the daughter of the Hon. Price Ellison of Vernon, the cattle baron of the early Okanagan.

BISHOP SOVEREIGN

Bishop Sovereign was also a leader in other fields. He was the founder and president of the John Howard Society that has done so much for discharged and paroled prisoners. He is the author of a biography "The Life of Bishop Bompas," one of his predecessors in the West. He has a good deal to say about putting the highway through the northwest and promoted flying on every occasion. A good deal of credit can be given to him for opening up the Peace River Country.

Bishop Sovereign got along well with the Indians, Eskimo, and RCMP. He was once described by one of his parishioners as "a very human person". His friends in the church say he was "a quiet, plodding person, an earnest, able preacher who became a really fine bishop."

The Second Bishop of the Arctic and successor to Bishop Fleming is Donald B. Marsh. He was born in Middlesex, England, in 1903, and came to Canada in 1922 to prepare for missionary service at Emmanuel College. The 1950 Convocation awarded him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was ordained at St. Alban's Pro-Cathedral, Kenora, Ontario, and sent to Eskimo Point on the west coast of Hudson Bay. He must have liked the place because he spent 17 years there with only an occasional furlough in England.

On one of his visits to his homeland he picked up a bride and returned with her to Eskimo Point. The Marsh team worked together along Hudson Bay until 1943 when they were transferred to Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Donald Marsh became Archdeacon in 1939 at the time of the Consecration of All Saints Cathedral, Aklavik —while still in Eskimo Point. He was elected second Bishop of the Arctic at Winnipeg in the spring of this year.

BISHOP MARSH

■ It dies hard! Now thirty-three years after the revolution which declared war on religion, turned churches into anti-God museums, granaries and even stables, decimated the priesthood and halted the training of young priests, the Soviet "Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge" has announced that it has been necessary to increase the number of anti-religious talks in 1950.

■ The Records and Proceedings of the Committee on Archives of the United Church of Canada, "The Bulletin" recently published, provides an interesting account of its discoveries, its principal accessions and its progress since its inception. So good has been the development that the Committee announces that there will be a need for a full-time archivist and church historian and eventually a proper Archive Building, "serving the Church and the Nation."

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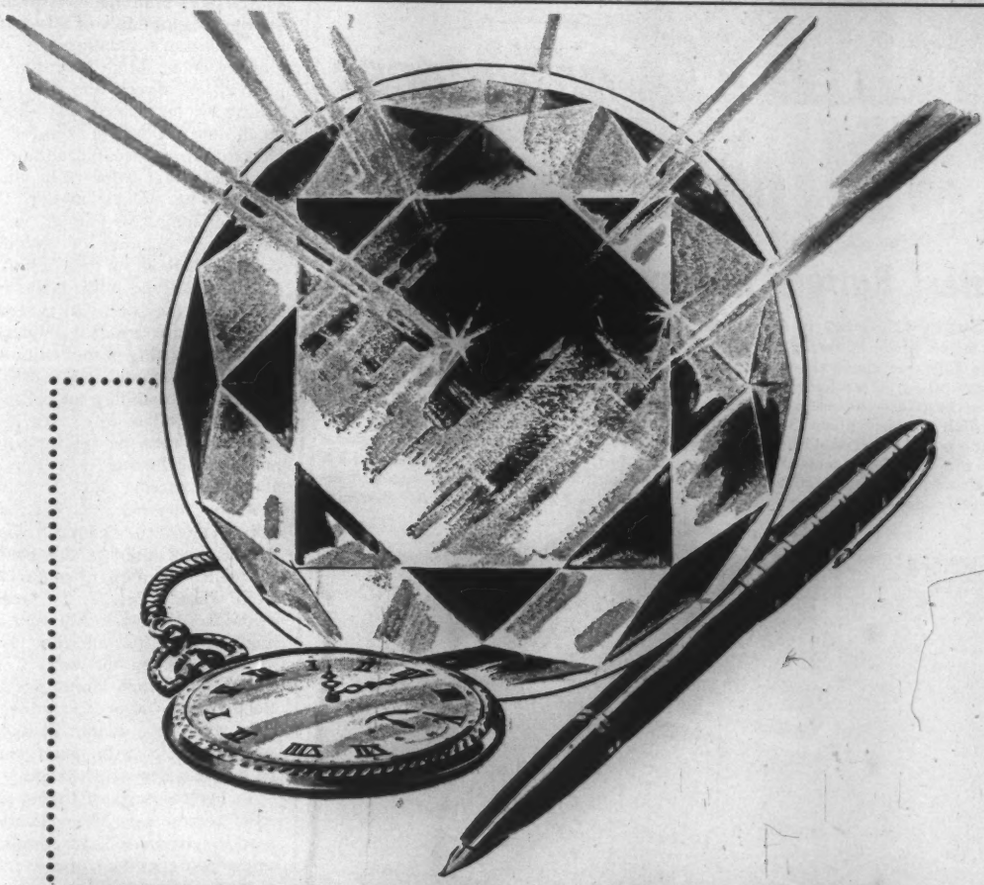

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ART

THORNTON'S INDIANS

This BC Artist Captures on Canvas The Color and Lore of the Coast

THE FIRST impression received when viewing a room full of Mildred Valley Thornton's paintings, is one of glowing color. Mrs. Thornton's work is vivid and direct, and it is not surprising to learn that she spends as much time in the field as in the studio. Her paintings have the authority and immediacy that come from vital contact with her subject matter. Though she is an objective painter, her work has strong qualities of rhythm and design, which show their affinity with the modern trend towards abstraction.

During the past 20 years Mrs. Thornton has travelled thousands of miles, penetrating to the remotest parts of British Columbia and Alberta, in her search for Indian subjects and her studies of Indian lore. Her paintings of Indians have the dignity, force and pathos which are characteristic of aboriginal races.

Among her portraits those of Harriet Yellow-Mud-Blanket, who was present as a child at the Frog Lake Massacre; Jim Pollard of Bella Coola from whom Prof. T. F. McIlwraith of the Royal Ontario Museum secured much of the information for his monumental work on the Bella Coola Indians; and Anna Johnson, also of Bella Coola who is depicted wearing a rare cannibal dance blanket with wooden skulls with cedar bark hair its traditional ornamentation.

In her paintings of Indian activities and ceremonial Mrs. Thornton is working virgin soil. In common with anthropologists the world over she has a special interest in the ceremonial of the Kwakiutl, for among them she recognizes a zestful and deeply integrated form of culture unique among native peoples. "Winter Ceremonial Dance of the Kwakiutl" (*see cut*) is a particularly powerful composition with an organization of complex forms into an exciting whole. "Red Cedar Bark Dance of the Kwakiutl" has strong qualities of abstract design.

The Nootka from the northwest coast of Vancouver Island were the only Indian tribe who hunted the whale. In a canvas full of turbulent but rhythmic movement, whose predominating color is the cold green of the sea, Mrs. Thornton portrayed a group of Nootka whale hunters far out in the stormy Pacific in their frail dugout canoe.

The Cowichan Indians of Vancouver Island, famous today for their "Cowichan" sweaters, held winter ceremonial dances inside their community houses. The artist, in order to show both a famous old house which stood on the Somenos Reserve near Duncan, and the costumed dancers, has taken the liberty of showing them doing a few steps outside.

Wherever she went in search of Indian lore and portraits, Mrs. Thornton made water-color records of totem poles and sketches of the landscape. They are characterized by a strong feeling for design, by clear sharp color and by a sparkle and vivacity which give them an unusual quality of intimacy.

The oil landscapes, all of British Columbia, are as varied in theme and mood as the country which inspired them. The wild and rocky coast, the rounded hills and sage-brush of the dry-belt, the lakes and orchards of the Okanagan, the rivers and isolated villages of the northern part of the province, Mildred Valley Thornton has visited them all and recorded their impact on a vigorous and original mind.—*Mary Elizabeth Colman.*

—Vanderpant

"WINTER *Ceremonial Dance of the Kwakiutl*" shows Thornton's vigor, rhythm.

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Next Week in SATURDAY NIGHT:

FRANK FILCHOCK

discusses

Canadian Rugby

with

DINK CARROLL

PEOPLE

GET-TOGETHERS

■ A father urged his two daughters to quit feuding and won headlines thereby. Daughters happened to be **Joan Fontaine** and **Olivia De Havilland.** Recently Joan visited **Walter De Havilland** in Victoria on his 78th birthday and made up with him. Now all that remains is to get the gals together.

■ Another father was meeting his daughter in Quebec City just about then, too. This separation had been for 58 years. Now 104-year-old **Paul Du-Roy** of Dover, NH, was on a ten day tour on which he met daughter Philomene and granddaughter Georgette whom he'd never seen. He also dropped in at birthplace, Cap Chat on the Gaspé, and saw his 88-year-old brother and his sister, Mrs. Landy.

■ Men usually regard Veterinary Medicine as a field unto themselves alone. But **Dr. Cherry Anne Hooper** of Cobblehill, BC, scored a triple victory over them. She not only graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph but with honors and a Borden award for further study. She intends to take graduate study in England this year. Dr. Hooper served three years in the Women's Division of the RCAF before enrolling at Guelph.

DR. HOOPER

■ Most schools in Canada opened with little fanfare last week. But Acting Alberta Premier, **Dr. W. W. Cross,** had to send RCMP out with search warrants before one Alberta school could open. The two buildings were missing. Seems that there was a clash between school authorities and ratepayers regarding school near Falher. And the buildings were dragged some miles away by a bulldozer. Just a little added opening day excitement.

■ What's in a name? Well, a certain man should have thought of that when he wrote a textbook. When the board of Education in Toronto approved several new textbooks, one was listed as "Modern Chemistry, Dull." Quipped **Trustee Herbert Orliffe,** "Is that the author or an appraisal?"

NEW FISH STORIES

■ There were ten salmon that weighed 186 pounds, 11 ounces. Over 4,000 people looked at them and entered *The Vancouver Sun's* Free Salmon Derby with glee. **Mrs. Mary Newman** was winner. She had an edge on other contestants. Her husband and two of her three children are ardent anglers.

■ Another true fish story concerns this same Derby. Vancouver fireman **George Sikora** was getting his gear ready to pull in the biggest fish in the Derby. Young **Flossie Speers,** 13, fell and fractured her leg. George stopped long enough to bind her leg in splints and go on and catch the biggest fish. Now he's a hero twice.

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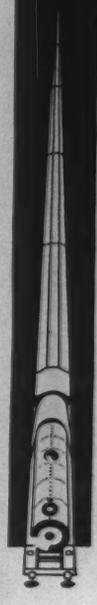

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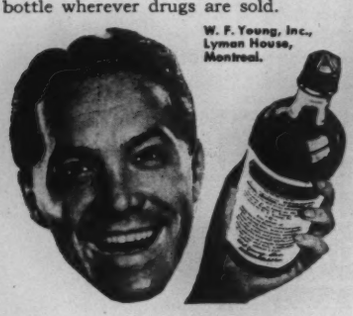

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SPORTS

UNHAPPY HARMSWORTH

Detroit's Forty Mile Speedboat Course Once Again Proves Too Tough

IT LOOKS as though Canadians just don't live right. Most everybody else's boats seem to hold together all right, while ours persist in coming apart at the seams. Literally.

By the close of last year's motorboat racing season, it was the consensus even among the experts that *Miss Canada IV* had fallen prey to every conceivable motorboat illness. She had trouble with her prop, shaft, supercharger, and gear-box, among other things.

With those weaknesses bolstered, there was every hope that, in this year's Harmsworth, *Miss Canada* would hold together for long enough to uphold (or regain, or maybe just establish) Canada's international speedboat reputation, and incidentally justify the tremendous outlay of time, money, and effort that had been made on her.

It wasn't to be. She placed an ignominious fourth in the four-boat first heat. It turned out that her steering wheel had virtually come off in Harold Wilson's hands, and that she had sprung a couple of planks.

To the uninitiated, all this is most puzzling. They ask why an engine which took thousands of men and bombs to Berlin should be unable to take a small boat over a 40-mile course, and why the engineering skill which could construct a Lancaster or a Norseman can't devise a contraption which can circumnavigate a racing course without developing the blind staggers.

Speedboat men reply that, in fact, man and machine take a worse beating on the Harmsworth's 40 miles than on Berlin's 400, ack-ack and all. Of course, you'd think the same thing would apply to *Slo-Mo-Shun*.

—Jim Lynch

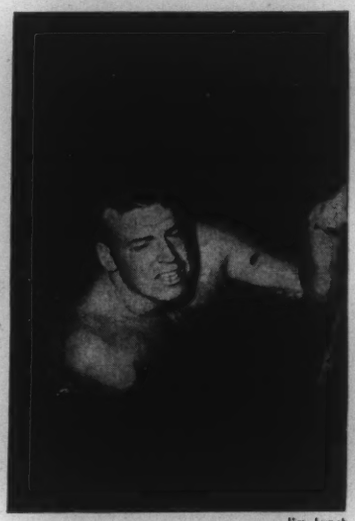
STILL JINXED: *Familiar hex again beached* Miss Canada's *Wilson (L).*

Still, it's hard to get used to disappointments. What would save the day would be a world's record at Picton, Ont., later this month.

Nothing quite wipes out old sorrows like a nice shiny new world championship.

INDIVIDUAL

THE TWO recent big-money international competitions for individual performers were the Canadian Open at Montreal and the CNE marathon swim at Toronto.



—Jim Lynch

STILL TOP: *For Canada's swim champ Cliff Lumsden, a second win.*

Canadians turned out to be better swimmers than golfers. First three places in the Lake Ontario derby went to home-grown talent, while the best that local boys could do on the fairways was Stan Leonard's fourth place.

Oddly enough, the swim paid almost twice as well as the Open. Of course, it was harder work. Toronto's second-time winner, Cliff Lumsden, pocketed $5,950 for his seven and one-quarter hour's labor, while first place at the Open meant only $2,000 to winner Jim Ferrier of San Francisco.

For the record, Canadian swim finishers in addition to Lumsden were Tommy Park, Jr., Hamilton Ont. (second—$2,750), Ben Gazel, Toronto (third—$1,000), Jacques Amyott, Quebec (fifth—$600), and John Jaremy, Toronto (eighth—$300).

Only Canadian to place in the Open in addition to Vancouver's Leonard was Len Harman, of Knowlton, Quebec, who won $138 for finishing in a tie with four others for fifteenth.

■ Latest sports to get the okay from Toronto's Sunday-conscious solons are rugby, hockey, and lacrosse. Two games of the Mann Cup finals are scheduled for Maple Leaf Gardens, as are some OHA junior contests.

—*Kim McIlroy*

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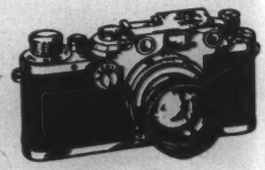

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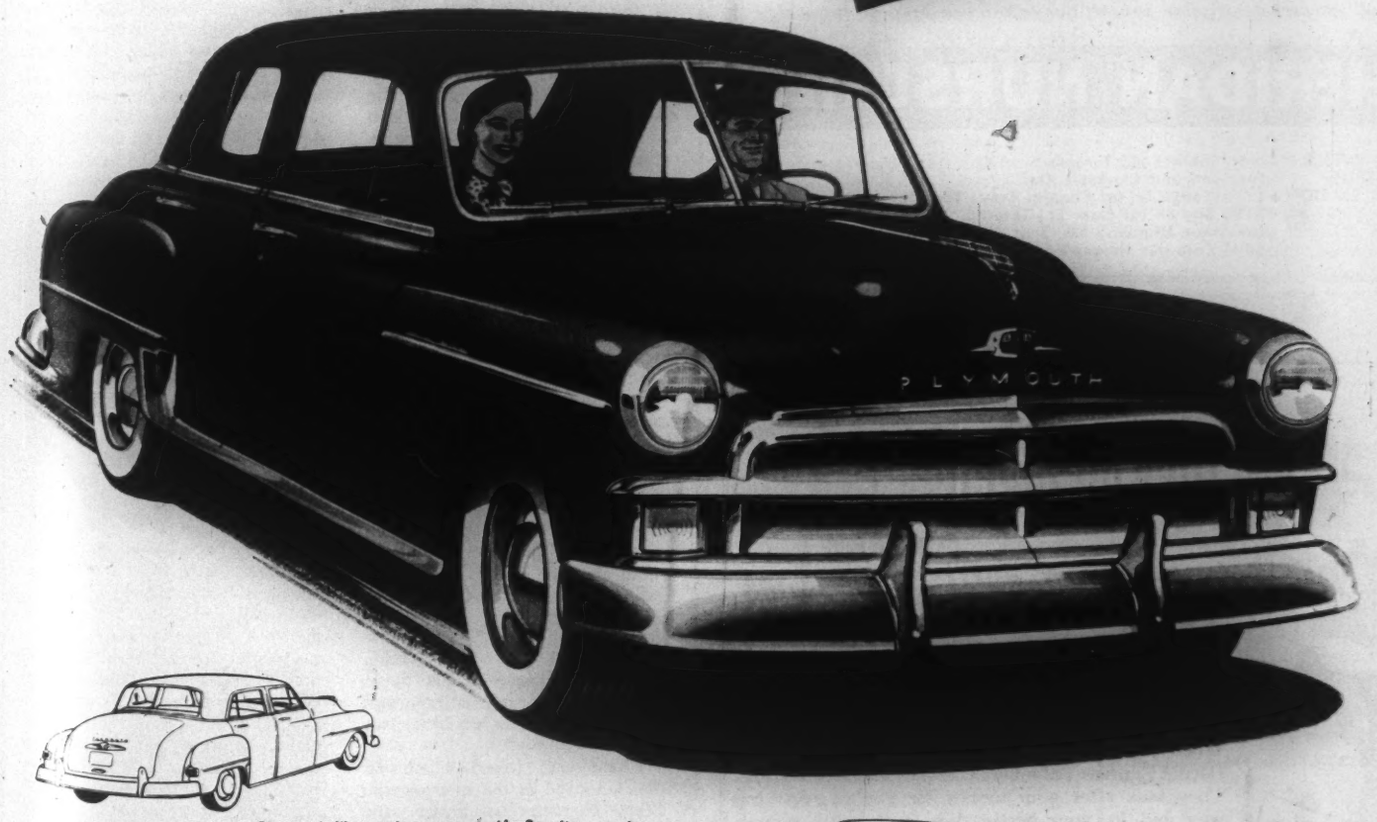

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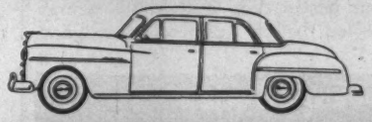

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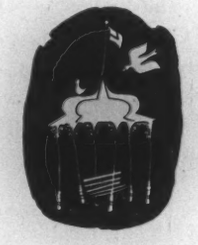
INTERMISSION

A Matter of Memory

by Weymouth Robinson

WE WERE sitting around a comfortable fire at Aunt Edna's, enjoying a fine post-prandial drowsiness, when someone—I believe it was young Cousin John—broke in on the companionable silence. "I'll bet none of you," he said aggressively, "can tell me the date of the Third Reform Bill in England."

There was a shocked silence, while the elder members of the family regarded one another uncomfortably. Great-uncle Claudius was the first to recover. With attempted jocularity, he asked: "And why should we be able to tell you, my boy?" There was a murmur of support for this sensible reply, but Cousin John, with a glint in his eye, said: "Well, at least *you* should know, because you were alive then." Great-uncle Claudius subsided, aware of a logical flaw somewhere, but unable to pin it down. But Aunt Edna rose quickly to his defence. "Now, John," she said, "I don't hold with all this business of learning dozens of dates in history. What earthly use is it, anyway?"



Cousin John saw his opening. "Memory," he said. "It trains the memory." He paused, and looked around him, but nobody spoke. "Everyone knows," he continued with some force, "how important an asset of the human brain the memory is. In fact, memory is indispensable. Consider the consequences if we were suddenly to be deprived of this important faculty. Think, for example, of the plight of the politicians, unable to recall a single instance of their opponent's inefficiency when election-time arrived. Think of the appalling social consequences, if no-one could remember anyone else's name. Why, the restaurants would go out of business, with waitresses unable to remember orders; salesmen would forget who to call on; businessmen would forget their appointments; school children would forget their lessons; the country would plunge into chaos—"

"MEMORY," said Aunt Edna firmly, "is certainly useful, but I don't think it's nearly as important as other things. Like character, for instance."

"Character!" jeered Cousin John, annoyed at the interruption. "Why, character is merely the cumulative result of what one remembers from experience as being most to one's advantage in daily contacts."

"Well, I never!" sputtered Great-uncle Claudius, genuinely shocked. And he added, muttering to himself: "I always did think it was a mistake to send that young man to the university."

But Cousin John continued calmly:

"As I was saying, memory is probably the most important faculty we possess. It is memory which is really responsible for raising man above the level of the animals. And, that being the situation, what do we find?" He paused for effect, fixing Great-uncle Claudius with an accusing look. Great-uncle Claudius concentrated on filling his pipe, affecting to ignore him.

"What do we find?" he repeated. "We find everyone, every day, getting sloppier and sloppier in the matter of memory. Witnesses to a hit-and-run accident, for example, each insist on a different color for a truck they have all seen. Writers of memoirs argue heatedly over what was said on such-and-such a famous occasion, and confuse an already bewildered public still further. Defendants at treason trials remember acts which they have never committed. Responsible citizens cannot remember essential details of their own income, every April. The amount of forgetfulness that we see around us every day is appalling. Really, the only way out of the mess is to institute a public program of Memory Training."

"NOW, hold on," said Uncle George, a reasonable man. "You seem to ignore the written word. In spite of what the psychologists tell us, we can't, of course, remember everything, but we can always make notes to help us remember."

"Notes!" snorted Cousin John. "With the fine and delicate apparatus that each one of us possesses for a brain, with this wonderful mechanism inside us, you'd rely on notes! Do you realize that the psychologists, whom you so unjustly disparage, have found that we can remember anything—yes, anything!—if given the proper treatment?" Cousin John's eyes took on a dreamy look. "Now with the proper instruction, starting with young children and working up . . ."

I must have fallen asleep, because the next thing I remember was Great-uncle Claudius harumphing and stomping off to bed. As the rest of us prepared to break up, I turned to Cousin John and said:

"By the way, what *was* the date of the Third Reform Bill?"

Cousin John blinked. "Why, I-er-I can't just remember at the moment." And he fled upstairs.

BOOKS

THE HEREAFTER

ON A DARK NIGHT — by Anthony West — *Collins—$2.75.*

THE NATURE of the after-life has been a subject for speculation from time immemorial; it has stirred the imagination of artists and showmen of every sort, from Dante to de Mille, and will undoubtedly continue to do so until the secret has been revealed to all mankind through the agency of some capricious hydrogen bomb.

Mr. Anthony West, a young creative writer eminently fitted by reason of his heritage to deal effectively and convincingly with this difficult subject, has used the Other World as the setting for his first novel in which he attempts to set forth a theory of salvation based essentially on Christian principles but quite independent of dogma.

John Wallis, a British lawyer attached to a war-crimes tribunal in Germany, sick to death of bloodshed, blows out his brains and is promptly despatched to Hell, where he finds himself in the company of a German general whom he had helped condemn to death.

Together they journey through the Underworld: they find that Hell is always contemporary and that, for the most part, it is dedicated to the gratification of all human wishes—in pure Hedonism, in creative art, in religious contemplation, in the good life—demanding only the surrender of the will, the acceptance of eternal ignorance about the meaning of life and the nature of God and man. Conversely, the only way to Heaven lies in the doctrine of "No Surrender", in an unrelenting determination to know oneself for the person one has been.

"Remember you have been a man"—that is the password to Paradise. Only by rejecting the constantly proferred illusion of happiness, the balm of forgetfulness, and enduring the agony of self-examination, the horror of having every sordid motive revealed in its true light, can Wallis free himself from the web of delusion which is the essence of Hell and pass "out of the sickness of his time, into eternal awareness of the mind of God."

Mr. West is a serious thinker and a serious writer. "On A Dark Night" reveals a thoroughly un-English preoccupation with ideas—ideas which, though they are not always expressed with the clarity and incisiveness which one might expect from a Continental writer, are nonetheless of fundamental importance. One would look far to find a recent first novel of more significance than this one; or a youthful novelist of more brilliant promise than Anthony West.—*J. L. W.*

RICHARD P. BISSELL

PILOT'S YARNS

A STRETCH ON THE RIVER—by Richard P. Bissell—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.25.*

R. P. BISSELL holds a pilot's licence on each of the three great inland waterways of the United States: the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi. His book "A Stretch on the River" is a collection of twenty-three short stories (one of which has appeared in the *Atlantic*) which introduce the captain and the crew of the *Inland Coal*, a barge running the Mississippi River.

The author has been described as possessing "a background of complete familiarity with the broad school of American literary realism." Many readers will prefer their realism a little more controlled than it is in these pages, where the chief characteristic seems to be a cheap sort of coarseness. Those who read books in order to escape the brutalities of life will not be particularly interested in reading "A Stretch on the River."

But those fascinated by irreverence ("As it was in the beginning, it is now and ever shall be, world without end, regardless of the RKO Orpheum circuit"), or shore-leave sex-experiences (see almost any page) will discover plenty of material to gratify their tastes. Even the pecksniffian critic on the watch for possible anachronisms will grin momentarily at finding the crew "assuming Wm. S. Hart poses" while the Yanks are fighting in Northern Sicily.—*J. E. P.*

BODIES AND SOULS

WHITE WITCH DOCTOR—by Louise A. Stinetorf—*Ryerson—$3.75.*

THIS NOVEL is fresh evidence that fields for potential best-sellers can still turn up in unexpected places. Here it is the story (its candor makes it read like an autobiography) of a spinster medical missionary tackling an African Congo assignment. Hitherto, such stuff might have been restricted to readers of church mission journals. But not Miss Stinetorf's. Her tale has all the excitement and suspense one could ask for any place. Too, it is a sympathetic report on one of Christianity's professions.

Spinster Ellen Burton had always wanted to be a missionary but domestic ties kept her from getting around to it until she was on in her 40's. Then she reached the Congo with lit-

FOR A HEALTHIER, SAFER SCHOOL YEAR

Over two million Canadian children will return to school this fall. A quarter of a million other boys and girls will enter for the first time. Good health is important to the school progress of them all. So each child should have a health examination by his doctor and dentist before school opens, if school authorities do not provide such check-ups.

Medical and Dental Examinations. Recent studies show that many children have defects that may interfere with their school progress — such as eye and ear impairments and dental disorders. These and other conditions may exist for some time before being suspected by parents. Your doctor and dentist can usually detect them *early* and prescribe proper treatment. *If defects are discovered, they should be corrected promptly.*

Protection Against Disease. Since 1900 there has been a reduction of more than 90 percent in mortality from the common childhood diseases, due largely to immunization. Even if your child has already been immunized, your doctor may recommend additional innoculations when the child enters school.

Good Health Habits. According to a recent survey, colds cause about one half of all school absences due to sickness. Doctors believe that children who are well nourished and who get plenty of sleep, rest, relaxation and exercise are less likely to be troubled by colds and their complications. These good health habits may also help make the child more resistant to other illnesses.

Good Safety Habits. Accidents outrank every other cause of death among school-age children. According to safety statistics, one out of four accidental deaths in the 5 to 14 year age group was the result of a motor vehicle accident. Many of these fatal accidents occurred on the way to or from school. So, safety authorities recommend that all children learn and observe these precautions:

1. Cross streets only at crossings
2. Obey traffic signals
3. Look both ways before stepping into the street
4. Face traffic when it is necessary to walk on a road

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Canoe Expert Performs Unique and Daring Rescue

Paul Gilbert, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.,

WINS DOW AWARD

Three young men were out in the St. Maurice River in their canoe when suddenly it overturned. Two managed to start swimming for shore, but 16-year-old Jean-Marc Thibodeau sank beneath the surface. Within seconds, Paul Gilbert had jumped into his canoe and headed out. He crossed a floating boom and reached the scene of the accident just as Thibodeau was going down — probably for the last time! With great skill he managed to drag the unconscious victim's body over the gunwale and into the canoe. Quickly, and with amazing coolness, he stretched the body out on the bottom. Then, right in that frail craft, Gilbert applied artificial respiration until, ten or fifteen minutes later, the young man regained consciousness.

For deeds such as this, more than 200 Canadians have been presented with The Dow Award since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-1808

tle more than a recently granted nurse's diploma, an abiding faith in God, a sense of humor, and packs of Indiana native intelligence. It turns out that she couldn't have been better equipped for coping with jungle crises over 25 years.

She loved the black people. She bound up their simple wounds day after day. She performed major surgery in a rude jungle operating room, calling more on her faith and improvised instruments than on medical training. To keep her people from starving she learned to shoot, and hunted game as big as hippopotami. For some salt and two tomato cans she bought an amazingly gifted old black woman called Aganza. She taught her to read—of all things—medical books and journals, made her over into a capable surgery assistant. Yet by the laws of the Congo Aganza remained Ellen's slave. Jacques, an ex-convict, became Ellen's devoted servant. An evil old witch doctor she beat to a frazzle on his own ground.

While Ellen was long on healing bodies, she went short on making converts—a fact for which her area administrative officials tacitly rebuked her. But for all the theological shortcomings, Ellen still did plenty for the souls of the thousands she aided.

The novel is based on fact—a composite of missionary life as it was lived in the Belgian Congo a quarter century ago. Louise Stinetorf in her introduction carefully insists that *she* is not Ellen Burton. (Miss Stinetorf was an educational missionary in Palestine and spent her vacations in Africa.) The quality of freshness runs through the novel from start to finish, gives a new—and convincing—slant on this old, old business of reporting on humanity.—*J. Y.*

ACROSS THE DESK

JOHN MILTON—Rex Warner—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.25.

THIS IS a short biography, containing about the same amount of details of Milton's life and works as can be found in the preface to any collected edition of his poems. As biography, it may be useful to a student cramming for an examination, for the salient facts are briefly stated, mainly in chronological order. As criticism, it will be found less useful, for Mr. Warner, while an obvious enthusiast about Milton, does not attempt to give reasons for his enthusiasm. His quotations from the poet's works may induce some readers to explore the subject further, and perhaps that is the most that a writer of such a biography can hope to accomplish.—*J. L. C.*

SAVAGE GENTLEMAN—by Noel B. Gerson—*Doubleday*—$3.25.

■ Indian chiefs today lobby U.S. senators to have offensive murals of scalping parties removed from post office walls. This book corrects the trend. Upper New York state Indians in the early 18th century were seasoned torturers. The hero finds out when he is captured and spends a season or two at a Seneca camp, learning to make with the tip-toe through the woods, the hatchet, and the buckskin-and-beaded squaw.

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WHITE BEAVER FELT *curves over one ear, is trimmed with a tall plume.*

—Mr. Arnold

ORANGE *velour, coq-tassel trim.*

—Debenham and Freebody

WHITE *beaver felt with quill.*

—Sally Victor

GRAY *mohair cloche plus pompoms.*

—Mr. John, Inc.

"FOOTLIGHT *Yellow" velvet sailor.*

THIS is the autumn for individuality. Fashion decrees that you wear the hat that suits you. Remember the years when you were only in style if you wore the style in vogue?

Will you ever forget the year everyone wore an Empress Eugenie riding high on the head with a soft feather plume curled at the chin? Even if it didn't suit your face . . . even if you'd have looked better in a big brimmed hat . . . you couldn't probably have found anything but an Empress Eugenie.

But this autumn analyze your facial contour . . . find out whether a small or a big hat brings out the gamin or the sophisticate in you . . . and that decided, take a long, deep breath and plunge into color. For color, not style, is the coming note.

And you're never too young or too old to flaunt the lovely tangy tangerine shade that is one of the favorites . . . or the highlighting citron yellow . . . or the new brown-red or a blazing purple . . . or even a brilliant blue. But whatever the shade, it must be vivid.

If you tend to be conservative, this is your year to make an effort and really let color go to your head. Everyone else will be colorful, too, so you won't be too noticeable. And if you like the dramatic, this is your year to go all out . . . with exactly the style of hat you like best, in the most exciting colors that your wardrobe can complement.

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DRAMA RED, *new fall color, in a sweeping brimmed felt hat of bold lines.*

GO TO ENGLAND, YOUNG MAN

by Helen Beattie

LETTERS from Canadians visiting in England aren't what they used to be! The day of the traveller who wrote back in essay style—hoping his descriptions of the Mother Country would appear as great literature in the home town newspaper—is no more. Reason for it is fairly obvious, however. There are so many Canadians living in England now that a letter from a traveller is just like one from your gossipy Aunt Millie in the old home town, bringing you up to date on the doings of your friends.

And that seems to apply no matter what part of Canada you call your home because almost every city in the Dominion—from Halifax to Vancouver—is represented in the so-called Canadian colony.

The immigration, or emigration, depending on where you sit, seems to have affected mostly those allied with what might be called the arts. The immigrants have decided that New York is not the only place where the sun shines on the gifted, pouring down showers of gold.

More significant than the exodus is the fact that nearly all the Canadians in England seem to be doing very nicely, thank-you, with their names in lights, coming over the air, and attached to erudite articles in magazines and newspapers with the most reputable reputations.

Consequently Canadians in England, instead of writing to you about the Tower of London, are more likely to write that they have dropped in to see Wallace and Betty Reyburn . . . or Monica and Norm Phillips . . . or Bernie and Barbara Braden. Wallace Reyburn, a former editor of the Montreal *Standard* and the Canadian edition of *New Liberty*, picked up a few months ago, and went to England to edit a class magazine called *Go*, which is very much like the American travel magazine *Holiday*.

Newspaper Exodus

Monica Phillips is, of course, Monica Mugan, who learned radio in Calgary, made it pay better in Toronto and until last year had a popular daytime program for a biscuit firm called "Listen Ladies." Monica, in addition to doing the odd bit of radio work, is now English editorial representative of the magazine *Photoplay*, which takes her into some fairly charmed circles. Her husband, a former Toronto *Star* newspaperman, has always wanted to free-lance and his by-line turns up on stories in English periodicals with amazing frequency. They live in a mews, which charms visiting Canadians no-end.

Another ex-Toronto *Star* employee, Marjorie Earl, went to England on leave of absence and liked it so well she decided to stay and free-lance. She is doing very well too, has never had to wire back frantically to her parents in Winnipeg for money. A good friend of Marjorie's, Patricia Palmer, another *Star*-ex and *New World*-ex, hopped off four years ago and is now director of public relations in Europe for UNICEF.

—CP

—Toronto Telegram

TWO *who went to England. Jean Pouliot won the fourth Kemsley Scholarship in Journalism. Jane Armstrong is British correspondent for Canadian papers.*

And—this can go on practically indefinitely—Jane Armstrong, a former Toronto *Telegram* and Montreal staff writer, and her husband Larry Earl (no relation to Marjorie) packed off for England a couple of years ago. Jane ended up as British correspondent for the Toronto *Telegram* and Larry is on the editorial staff of *John Bull's Weekly*.

Radio and Stage

When Canadian radio comedian Alan Young was tapped by the American networks for a program, a lot of his friends felt a little sorry for co-comedian Bernie Braden, whom they felt had had a lot to do with the success of Young's show. But Braden was smart. He worked hard in Toronto, adding to the excellent grounding he had had in radio work in his home town of Vancouver. When he and his wife (another former Vancouverite and a beautiful woman), Barbara Kelly, left for England, Barbara was the first to hit the jack-pot with the female lead in the stage production of Thurber's "The Male Animal," but Braden is now well established in England and his recorded show "Bernie Braden Tells a Story" was heard all winter over CBC. Braden is in "Streetcar" as were two other Canadians (including Don Harron in small role).

When Sidney Kingsley's "Detective Story" opened last spring at The Princess Theatre in London, there were no less than seven Canadians in the cast. Even the male lead, Douglass Montgomery, has a slight Canadian flavor. A former American movie star whose best role was probably Laurie in "Little Women," he enlisted with the Canadian Army and served with it during the war.

Rest of the cast includes ex-Vancouverites Charles Farrell, Jon Farrell (like the Earls, not related), Anne Lewis and Warren Stanhope. The East is represented by Virginia Bedard, formerly of Ottawa and Ronan O'Casey of Montreal. Austin Willis, a particularly well known Canadian actor who did a lot of work from Toronto, was born in the Maritimes. He had the male lead in an almost forgotten but unlamented Canadian movie called "Bush Pilot." Another Maritimer from Sackville, NB is Mary Laura Wood who's married to Ronan O'Casey. She has a string of theatre tasks to her credit: among them, understudy to Vivien Leigh in "Streetcar". She's currently appearing in the musical comedy "Golden City".

Bob Farnon, whose name first was associated with "The Happy Gang," has done so well in England that his band is considered one of Britain's best. He is responsible for all the music in Gracie Field's shows.

Television has claimed John McLaren, a former CBC writer who is also seen in the movie "Poet's Pub." He is a former Vancouver man.

Archie MacCorkindale, who has already directed one movie in England, is known in both Winnipeg and Vancouver as a producer of CBC dramas.

From Vancouver

Arthur and Peggy (née Hassard) Hill, Vancouverites, went to England over two years ago. Since then young Olin Douglas (born last February) has joined the family and Arthur and Peggy can count their triumphs. Arthur, since his success in "The Male Animal," has played second lead in a film, been in another play sandwiched in between television and radio appearances. Peggy has been in a series of BBC broadcasts, including "The Lady Craved Excitement," especially written for her. Now she's taking care of young Olin in the Hill home in Middlesex, then it's back to the BBC studios and more fame.

Paul Dupuis, 33-year-old Montrealer, is being hailed as a successor to the screen's Charles Boyer. Until June he was on the London stage in Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels," then he came home to do *"Son Copain,"* a French movie partly filmed in Montreal. After completion of the movie in France, Paul Dupuis planned to return to England for a role in a new play.

A slim, green-eyed beauty from Regina took over one of the top roles of "A Streetcar Named Desire." Frances Hyland, just 22, until recently a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, caught a talent scout's eye while appearing in a television show. London drama critics predict a big future for her.

Dancer in London

Jacques Delisle was recommended to Arnold Haskell, the well-known English dance critic and a director of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, by Ruth French of The Royal Academy of London. He is now in London with the ballet.

And, of course, Barbara Ann Scott has been sharing top billing with another Canadian skater—25-year-old Michael Kirby of Toronto and North Bay, Ontario—in a frosted version of "Rose Marie."

Twenty-four-year-old Alan Detweiler didn't go to England, but chose Ireland. He lives on his own farm outside Dublin. He graduated from University College, University of Toronto, in 1949; is taking postgraduate studies in philosophy at Dublin. Composer, organist and pianist, Alan Detweiler has won various competitions with his compositions, has had them played by orchestras both in Canada and in Dublin.

Trans-Canada Tour

A talented young Westerner, Irena Bubniuk, is planning a trans-Canadian tour in the near future. This gifted pianist has been studying on scholarships at the Royal Conservatory of Music. Irena Bubniuk helped to organize and run a club in London for young beginners in the various arts. The club is supported by artists who have become established in their professions.

Betty Imrie, a Torontonian, has been abroad since graduation from Trinity in 1948. She is teaching at a girls' private school. Another Trinity graduate, Joan Twose of Toronto, has been working as a secretary at the offices of BOAC.

Tall, blonde Felice Goulding stumbled into a unique London career by peeling gold sequins off an old evening jacket to make herself some fancy earrings for a rather special party. Her unsuspected talent for converting old things into new has taken her into the lucrative and competitive business of supplying stage jewellery for half the plays in London. Daughter of Mrs. T. S. Darling of Montreal, Mrs. Goulding went to London before the war, married and lived for several years in Italy and Austria. Back in Britain during the war, she was one of the first eight Canadian girls to join

the Canadian Women's Air Force overseas.

Regina-born Grace Garner, well-known in Toronto publishing circles, is another of the growing Canadian group in London journalistic circles. She is a member of the London editorial staff of *Harper's Bazaar*.

A Canadian girl is one of Britain's most experienced women pilots. She is blonde Lady Sherborne, daughter of banker baronet, Sir James Dunn. She has 1,100 flying hours to her credit, was a ferry pilot during the war and holds a commercial licence. She now flies for a charter company of which she is a director. She was the first woman in the world to get an autogiro licence.

If you are in London and visit Canada House you may meet Norma Christie, BA, of Calgary. She's assistant information officer at Canada House, where she deals with British teachers and schools. And if you take a walk down Fleet Street you may meet Bill Murray (son of Gladstone Murray of Toronto), who is on the *Daily Express;* or Jean Pouliot, 24, a reporter on the Montreal *Gazette* who won a Kemsley Scholarship. Mr. Pouliot (son of Dean Pouliot of Laval) served in England as tail-gunner on a Halifax bomber with the Alouette squadron of the RCAF.

Myrtle (Steven Barbara) Stevenson left Toronto to serve with the CWAC's, and was the last girl in khaki abroad. She shipped 15,000 war brides to Canada and she says, "I stayed over and married a Scot to help balance the scale." Her voice has been heard over CBC from London and Paris. She has worked for Reuters in London, Paris and New York, has been fashion and travel editor of *Debutante,* covered the first United Nations Conference in Paris and the Franco plebiscite in Spain. If you drop into the smart Albemarle Street salon of London's up-and-coming young Scottish couturier, Ronald Patterson, you may meet Steven, as she is known to her friends. She's Mrs. Ronald Paterson now, and proud mother of daughter, Candace.

A slim, young Canadian violinist, Sidney Humphreys of Vancouver and Toronto, has been given the nod by London's stiffest critics. This summer the 23-year-old virtuoso made his debut at Wigmore Hall. After five years' intensive work at the Royal Academy of Music and long hours of practice with teachers in Canada, he has the green light to what the *Times* called a "promising" concert career. Humphreys, with three other artists, including Gerald Jarvis, also of Vancouver, was sponsored by the Arts Council of Great Britain in a recital series in Germany late this summer.

What will happen now that summer is ended is anybody's guess. A large percentage of these successes left on "holiday" trips or took leaves of absences. Shipping offices report holiday bookings were heavier than in years—and they all bought return tickets to Canada. But it is possible to cash them in.

And when do you leave?

Brain-Teaser:

With a Dash of Salt

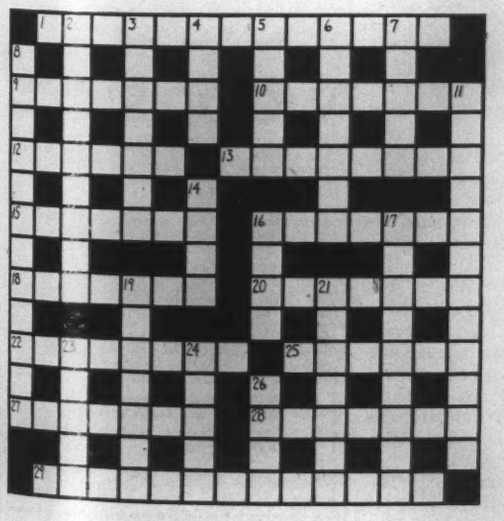
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Nova Scotian wine? (4,2,7)
9. Gen. Stanley pretended he was one of these, to get clemency from the Pirates. (7)
10. A strange noise around 4. (7)
12. Hurt in a scramble on the street, from an attack. (6)
13. Coarse, perhaps, but Dorothy's did, when the twister took her to Oz. (8)
15. Domesticated, and egged on to be masticated. (7)
16. Not a superficial cad and liar. (7)
18. One aspect of untidy habits. (7)
20. The nag must be a wild one. (7)
22. A so-be-itist. (8)
25. Isaiah LXV, 5. (6)
27. This crow's diet is putrid. (7)
28. Living on this, one must expect internal rumblings. (7)
29. Pact, with fish no doubt. (5, 8)

DOWN

2. Time to strike while the iron is hot. (9)
3. Get in to this, and get going. (7)
4. Blend liable to start a boom. (4)
5. Starting early, I go to get a friend. (5)
6. A baseball infidel? (7)
7. As fabulous as Poe? (5)
8. Contrary to 29, it made an impact, on the stage. (5, 7)
11. The C.N.R. employs two dons, with only a messy old rag between them. (6, 6)
14. As an observer, Polyphemus was one. (4)
16. One should be adaptable in the city. (4)
17. What a hubbub when the cleaning woman arrives at four with a disconcerted air. (9)
19. He takes the air, as it were. (7)
21. Feel puffed out? No, swell! (7)
23. In part or solely responsible for the body. (5)
24. She made a nest for the Flying Dutchman. (5)
26. Bad, but even worse in a dish! (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

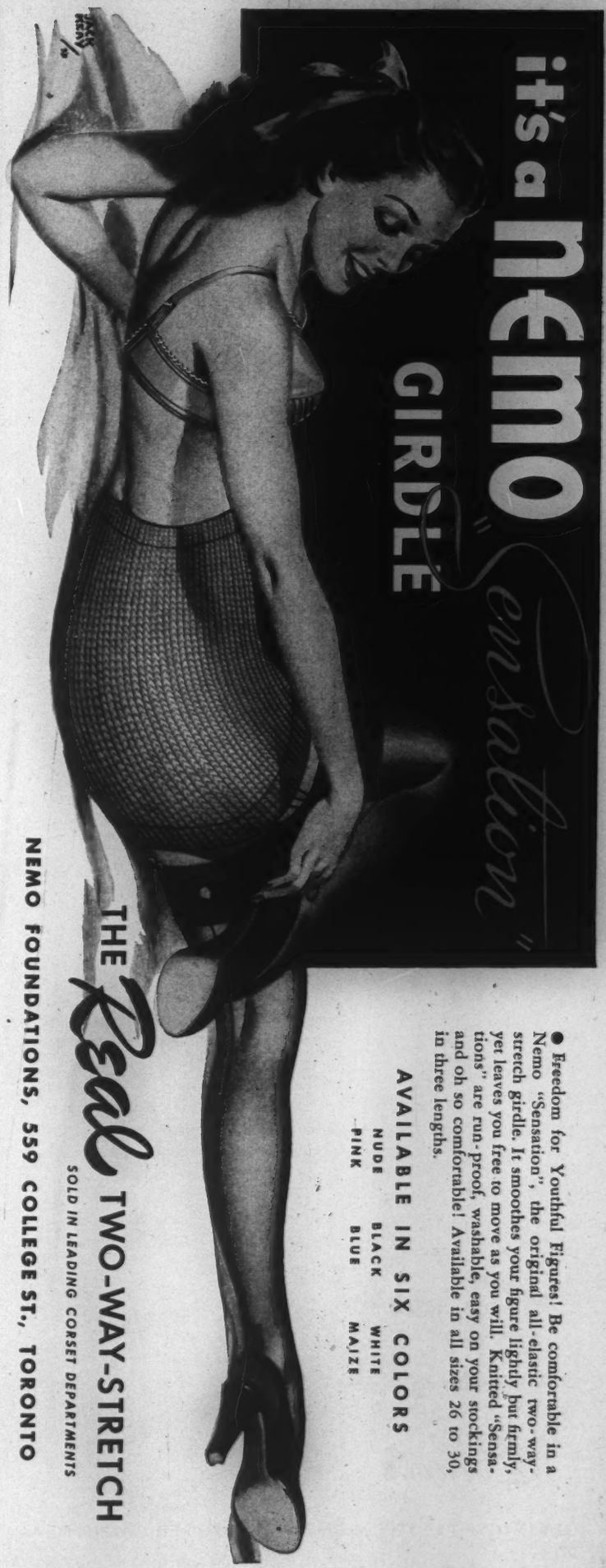
ACROSS

1. Misconception
10. Revives
11. Chariot
12. Zone
13. Pentatonic
15. Neophytes
16. Tutti
18. Abyss
19. Restraint
21. Incubation
24. Idle
26. Arbiter
27. Thoreau
28. Once upon a time

DOWN

2. Inventory
3. Cove
4. Nascent
5. Excites
6. Trait
7. Onion
8. Frozen capital
9. Stick-in-the-mud
14. Thus
16. Turn
17. Third term
19. Rat trap
20. Shorten
22. Cuban
23. Bathe
25. Host

(122)



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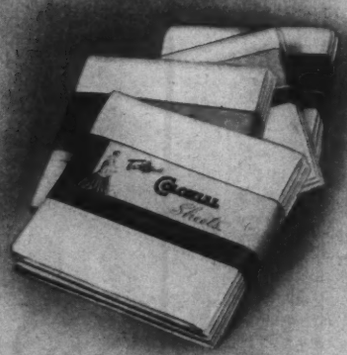

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Girl with the Answers

by Marion G. Rogers

TWO more firsts for women in Canada have been chalked up by Miss Olive J. Watters of Ottawa.

Departmental Secretary of the Department of National Health and Welfare, she is the only woman ever to hold such a position in the Dominion Government. As Departmental Secretary Miss Watters is adviser to the Minister on the floor of the House of Commons during the estimates debate, the only woman in Canada to attain this distinction.

OLIVE J. WATTERS

"What it really means," she told us, "is that a small table is placed on the floor of the Commons Chamber directly in front of our Minister. I sit there with two large books of estimate information, also statistical and narrative information on departmental activities. As the Debate goes on and questions are put to the Minister, it's my job to see that he has the answers and complete information to each question as he needs it."

A tall, slight, dark haired young woman, Olive Watters is so easy to meet and talk to that there is an almost immediate feeling of having known her for years. There is none of the hard efficiency one would expect in her manner. She is soft voiced, with eyes that fairly dance as she tells of her responsibilities in the department.

Drafts, Screens

"There are about 115 on my staff," she said, "and all administrative accounting other than Family Welfare is handled here. I am responsible for the final estimates that go before Parliament, that we may have sufficient funds to run our department for the coming year. We need over $450 million to carry on for 1950-51.

"Then too, there are Treasury Board meetings to be attended—this year with the Minister and two Deputy Ministers—the business of the department planned and the lowest possible working figure reached."

Each division of the department, and there are about 27, submits its financial requirements for work planned in the coming year. Miss Watters goes over each draft, screens, integrates and correlates them into a whole presentable to Parliament.

Olive Watters was born in Montreal and lived there until 1939. At that time she was private secretary to Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston in his law firm. When the Prime Minister asked him to join his cabinet as Minister of Finance, he brought Miss Watters to Ottawa with him.

"I had a 'phone call from Col. Ralston from Ottawa one day asking me to come right up that day. I wasn't very clear what he wanted, or if I was to stay over longer than the day. I brought files from the office that I thought he might need and overnight things for myself in case I had to stay. I have been here ever since."

When Col. Ralston moved to Na-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

STOPS Headache FAST ASPIRIN

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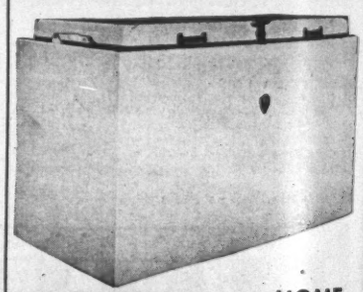

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The 15 cu. ft. size is ideal for larger or average families. 12 ft. model also has refrigerator storage space (approximately 4 cu. ft. extra) for butter, cheese, bacon, etc. 7 ft. streamlined model has the largest capacity for its size of any 7 ft. freezer made. Write for literature.

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EASILY PREPARED *meat balls, Chef's Salad, make simple well-balanced meal.*

Concerning Food;

Dinner at Home

THIS week we have a plan. It is for a day spent showing off the home town to very special visitors. About fivish the party shows signs of weariness, sore feet and general debility. So home for dinner amidst protests and invitations to eat out. You've planned and prepared in part a dinner which is easy on the hostess and should be relaxing for every one.

The menu's simple but the food is not too homespun.

Minced Veal Patties Curry Sauce
Sautéed Rice with Green Peas
Chutney Sauce Poppyseed Rolls
Large Bowl of Sliced Tomatoes
French Dressing
Fruit Sherbet Fudge Squares

1. Patties mixed—shaped—in refrigerator ready to brown. Ingredients for sauce ready to use—onions and parsley chopped.

2. Tomatoes peeled, chilled ready for slicing.

3. Sherbet and cookies made.

About 60 minutes will elapse from the time you enter the front door until everything's ready to serve—time enough for guests to shower, help set table and sip a cool drink. A follow-up of long drinks *after* the meal is a good idea for curry's a thirst-making spice.

Veal Patties

Mix together—
1 lb. minced veal
1 cup soft bread crumbs soaked in ½ cup milk
1 large egg, well beaten
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. minced parsley
¼ cup grated onions

Form into 12 patties of equal size. Melt 3 tbsp. fat in skillet (one with cover). Brown the patties a few at a time, removing when done to a warm place.

For *Curry Sauce* you need 2 tbsp. fat left in the pan. Add 2 tbsp. grated onion, 1½ tbsp. flour and 2 tsp. curry powder (more if desired). Blend and add 1 cup chicken stock, veal stock or canned consommé. Stir until thickened and smooth. Replace meat patties and toss in ½ cup raisins or fresh seedless green grapes. Cover and simmer for 25 minutes. Serve very hot with the hot rice.

Sautéed Rice, Peas

Melt 3 tbsp. butter in heavy casserole or saucepan with lid (to go in oven). Add 1 medium onion finely chopped and 1½ cups raw rice, washed. Cook, stirring frequently until golden brown. Stir in 3½ cups boiling water or chicken stock (or 2 bouillion cubes dissolved in the hot water) and 1½ tsps. salt. Cover and place in 400°F. oven for 25 minutes. In the meantime cook one package of frozen peas and add to this 1 tbsp. diced pimiento and 1 tbsp. butter. Invert dish of rice on platter, release steam by tossing with a 2-tined fork and combine with peas, etc. Serve immediately. Enough for six.

Fruit Sherbet

Set refrigerator at coldest setting. Sieve one large ripe banana. Add the unstrained juices of 1 orange and 1½ lemons. Add 1 cup water and ⅞ (¾ cup plus 2 tbsp.) granulated sugar. Combine thoroughly. Separate 2 eggs and beat yolks until light. Stir into fruit mixture. Turn into freezing tray and freeze to a mush. Cut up 10 maraschino cherries (red or green). Beat 2 egg whites until stiff and add 2 tbsp. sugar. Then beat frozen mixture in a well-chilled bowl until smooth. Fold in cherries, egg whites and red *or* green food coloring. (For pretty-as-a-picture result, try pale green sherbet with red cherries.) Return to freezing tray and freeze firm. About 1½ quarts. You can *a la mode* canteloupe with this sherbet.—*M.F.*

Centre of Attraction

You can plan a meal around one hot dish using canned spaghetti in tomato sauce with cheese. Serve with brown, juicy meat balls. (*See illustration above.*) Nice part about this recipe is that you don't have to get your kitchen all steamed up cook-

For perfect pickles pick the perfect vinegar

After shopping for the choicest fruits and freshest vegetables, it would be a shame to use anything but the best vinegar you can buy for pickling—distilled and aged by the firm who made pickles famous.

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You can save more than 2½ cents on every cupful you use if you buy the big thrifty gallon jug instead of the smaller bottles. Cut down your pickling costs by using the economical size.

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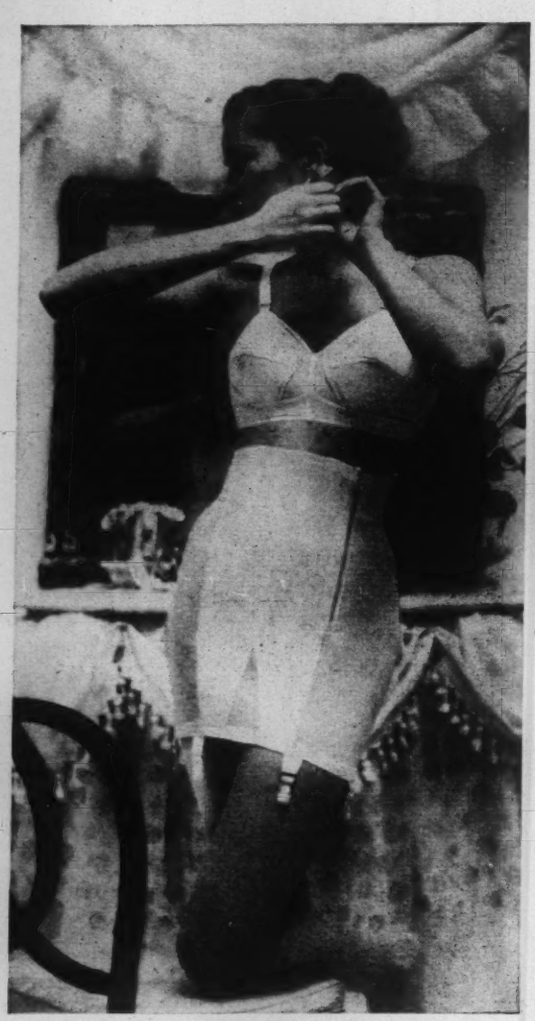
SAVE 2½c ON EVERY CUPFUL YOU USE

HEINZ VINEGARS

57



Sta-Up Top Le Gant — No. Y933 as shown peach, white or black, about $13.50
Bra No. 2295, white or black nylon, about $3.00

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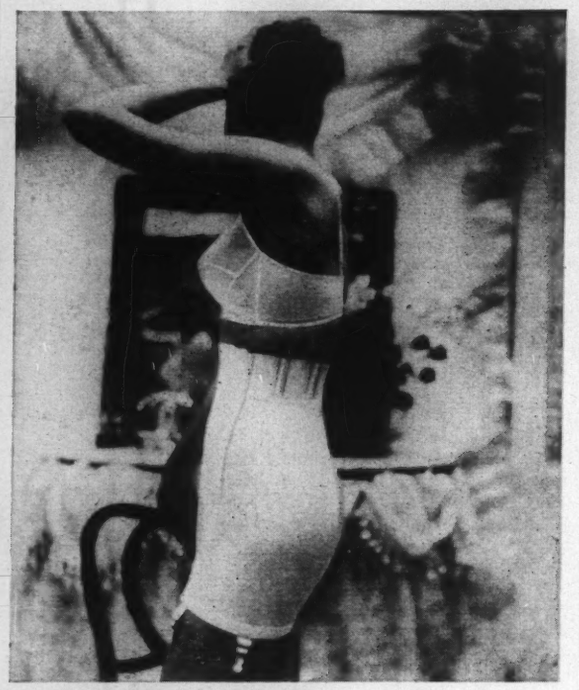

2 Choose your hip size .....

Take a tip wise on hip size. A girdle that's *too narrow* binds your thighs into unlovely bulges. One that's *too wide* gives you permanent tummy waves. Warner's always fit smoothly because they're perfectly hip-sized for straight, average and full hips.

3 Choose your control .....

Your Warner's will have everything under control whether you kneel, bend, run, walk or just stand. They come in everything from light mesh elastics to strong woven elastics to give you just the control you need. Warner's bras are 3-Way-Sized, too, in *cup, band and uplift*. At finer stores.

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QUEBEC • MONTREAL • TORONTO

ing spaghetti in the old-fashioned way.

On your salad use a French dressing with malt vinegar for a different, delicate flavor. And serve a variety of rolls to please everyone.

Here's a dish that can be prepared in 30-40 minutes and that's long enough to spend in the preparation of dinner in late summer.

Spaghetti and Meat Balls

½ cup dry bread cubes
¼ cup milk
1 pound minced beef
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
dash pepper
1 tablespoon fat
2 15 oz. cans cooked spaghetti in tomato sauce with cheese

Soften bread cubes in milk. Mix lightly with beef, minced onion, egg, salt, and pepper. Form in 12 balls. Brown in fat over low flame. Drain. Combine with spaghetti. Place in casserole. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 20-25 minutes.

FROZEN BATTERS

HOW TO freeze cakes, baked or unbaked is a question which may puzzle new owners of home freezing units.

Household Science dept. of University of Toronto has done some interesting experimental work on this subject which seems to have been by-passed in the general field of frozen food research.

Usual advice regarding frozen flour mixtures has been to make and bake cakes according to your favorite recipe and then freeze. Researchers found that not every recipe will yield an excellent product after freezing and that a recipe especially developed for frozen batters would be more satisfactory.

Here are the findings:

Angel and sponge cakes frozen in *baked* form were good after four months' storage. Gingerbread was a satisfactory cake for freezing and storage either *baked* or *unbaked*.

Ten months' storage of frozen *unbaked* plain cake batter resulted in a cake which scored almost as high as the freshly made control product. *Baked* frozen cakes of the same recipe were good for eight months storage but scored lower than the *unbaked* batter.

These experiments indicated that a double-acting baking powder should be used in frozen flour mixtures.

Muffins, baked or unbaked, could only be stored for one month before deterioration. Only double-acting baking powder could be used for muffins regardless of length of storage time.

■ If you prefer cooked potatoes sliced for frying or salad, use a sturdy egg slicer. It does a quick neat job. Potatoes, of course, should be small to medium size.

■ Make use of food choppers—the knife variety—for spinach, onions, parsley, celery. Much quicker than piece-by-piece cutting with paring knife. Partner to the chopping knife is the wooden chopping bowl which often doubles for salad bowl.

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FEATURES FOR WOMEN

Girl with Answers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

tional Defence he took her with him, and when he left the Government, on his advice she stayed on with Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. That was in November 1944. On January 14, 1945, at the request of the Hon. Brooke Claxton she joined the then new Department of National Health and Welfare to become the first and only woman Departmental Secretary.

"They have been wonderful years, interesting and exciting. For one thing, I attended the first Quebec Conference with Col. Ralston. I had to accompany him on a great many trips in Canada, and once I almost had a trip overseas with him.

"Some of the world's most noted people called at the Colonel's office; it was thrilling to meet them—people I might never otherwise have seen.

First to Know

"Oh yes, there's another first. I was the first woman in Canada to know when the invasion started." The Minister was out of town and she received the word one morning at four o'clock.

Olive Watters is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club and at present limits her activities to the one club.

She hopes to be able to travel and see the world—someday. She likes flying. "You can go so much farther in your few weeks' holidays that way. But I think travelling by boat is wonderful if there is lots of time. You meet so many more people that way, and often see more places too."

Skiing and swimming come in for keen interest among recreations, also music which she is very fond of. She has an Associate Degree in piano.

Regardless of all the reading that must be done in her work, she still likes to curl up at home with a book. Chief interest is in light philosophy, biography, poetry and, of course, books on travel.

Question?

There are only certain days when estimates are considered by the House. They may cover from ten to 25 hours, scattered over a number of days, or be completed in one day.

"We should be on almost any day now," Olive Watters said.

A couple of days later we met in the corridor at the House of Commons.

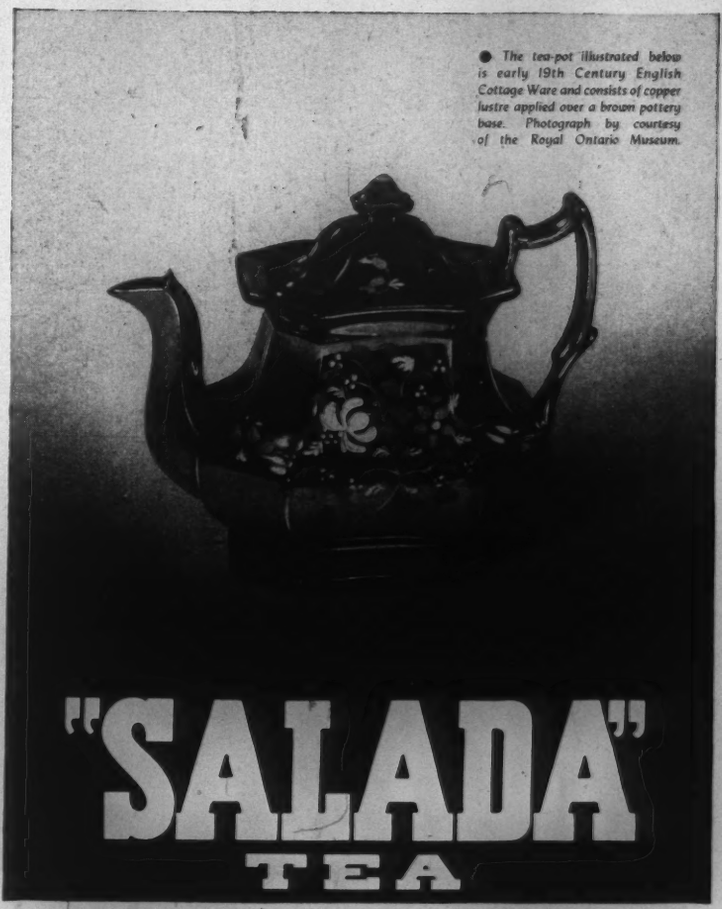
"This afternoon is the beginning for this year," she said as we stopped, "I am just waiting to be called. Why don't you come in for a while?"

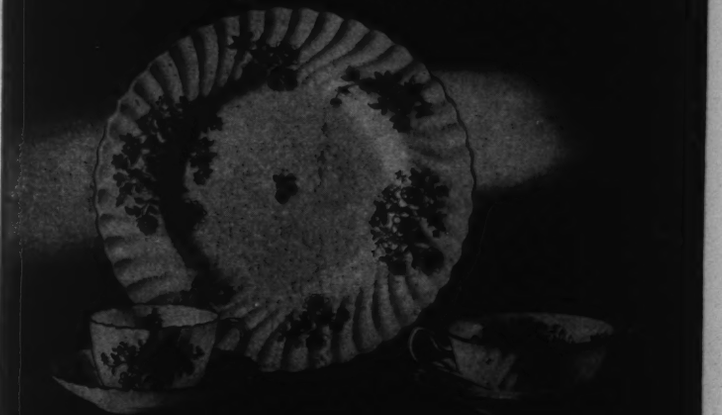
I did later and there she was on the floor of the House of Commons making history for Canadian women.

From the distance of the Gallery her table seemed hardly as large as a card table. On the floor beside her were two enormous brief cases—the table completely covered with her books of the necessary information that may be needed at a moment's notice.

As question on question was brought up by various Members she went busily and efficiently on turning up the references and answers for her Minister's replies.

● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.


"SALADA"
TEA

MINTON
English Bone China

Noble and good looking—"Audley" pattern is a striking contrast of gold floral design and border on a white ground. Surprisingly inexpensive for very fine English Bone China.
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polished and small

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Distaff:

WREN FROLIC

NEITHER the railway strike nor any other difficulties prevented the Wrens from their first get-together in Toronto, late in August. They came from the Pacific coast and from the Atlantic coast, like **Jean Battistoni** of Vancouver and **Gloria Nichols** of Dartmouth, NS. **Mrs. Jas. Whyard,** former Naval PRO, even flew out from Yellowknife, NWT. They came, 1,200 of them, and Reunion Chairman **Mrs. Beverley H. Beck** is still recovering from the impact.

—Violet Keene

MRS. B. H. BECK

■ Come the first of October, a New Yorker will be leaving her home at Ste. Anne de Bellevue to take up residence at the Bois de Coulonge (renamed from Spencerwood) in Quebec City. This is one American to become a First Lady — **Madame Gaspard Fauteux,** First Lady of Quebec. She was a New Yorker.

■ When schools opened earlier this month, there was a new school in Winnipeg, Balmoral Hall (amalgamation of Rupert's Land and Riverbend Schools for girls), and a new Headmistress. She's **Gwendolyn Murrell-Wright,** a former teacher at Bishop Strachan School, Toronto.

■ A mere $5,000 worth of Weimaraner on the paw showed up at the CNE this year. Super Silver's Dusty is a big silver-toned dog and was the only one of her breed at the Ex. Owners are **Mrs. Benjamin Schulze** and her husband, Niagara Falls, Ont.

■ Canadian-born **Bea Lillie** will be appearing in an English movie soon. It's Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval" and Bea is her wonderful self.

■ From Ottawa to the Yukon is quite a jump. Recently **Helen Ogilvie** made it for a visit. But her name won't be entirely unknown to the people there. She's the granddaughter of the first Governor, William Ogilvie, creator of order during those gold rush days.

■ There's a Canadian stewardess with British Overseas Airways who has logged more than 1,000 flying hours. She's **Ann Freestone** of Moncton, NB — now on Britain-to-Johannesburg run.

■ Just heard about another Canadian in England (see page 32). **Allyn McLerie** is a Grand-Mère, Que., girl who scored in "Where's Charlie?" and "Miss Liberty" on Broadway. Now she is starring with the American National Ballet Company at Covent Gardens. She's especially praised for her interpretation of the love-sick tom-boy in the "Rodeo" ballet.

■ The Vancouver *Sun* ran a boxed notice that 11 years ago a **Peggy O'Neill** reported theft of her radio to the police. The radio has now been found but Peggy isn't at the 1939 address. SN just happened to note a Toronto CNE item which said 11 career girls got together at the Ex, took a look at their male competition and decided they needn't worry too much. One of the 11 was Peggy O'Neill of Grimsby. Any connection?

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Little Spanish Basket

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. BRIGGS sat behind his paper listening to the rain slapping spitefully against the window, and to Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Lecks, the next-door neighbor, shouting over their eternal game of Canasta.

Take bridge, thought Mr. Briggs (who didn't play bridge either). In its long and honorable descent from whist, bridge had developed a convention of manners which forbade shouting and lamenting and calling on one's Maker. Whereas this monstrous game—"

"I'm going down," Mrs. Briggs said, laying down her cards.

"I hate you!" Mrs. Lecks cried wildly. She got up, knocked over an ash-tray, and without apology started for the door. "My dinner," she said and rushed out of the house.

"She'll be back," Mrs. Briggs said. And sure enough, within ten minutes, Mrs. Lecks returned. "Roast's on," she said, "just time for another couple of hands."

Mr. Briggs folded his paper and went upstairs to see how much damage the rain had done in the attic. The spot in the ceiling had spread till it was now roughly the size and shape of Indo-China on a world-map. Mr. Pritchard, the landlord, had promised to come over and look at it that evening; but Mr. Pritchard was incalculable, a man of moods. In the right mood he would cheerfully offer to have the house repainted, but if the wind set wrong he might wrangle bitterly over a rubber washer for the kitchen tap.

That evening, escorted to the attic by Mr. Briggs, he stared at the ceiling with a face of granite. "There'll have to be a shingling job and a new ridge roll," Mr. Briggs said.

"Papering job too," Mr. Pritchard said, and whipping out a folding rule began to measure the room. "Send a man up tomorrow."

MR. BRIGGS followed his landlord downstairs, his heart like a singing bird. A snug new roof over his head, and roses and trellises in the attic. At the door of the living room Mr. Pritchard paused. "Good evening, Mrs. Briggs," he said. "Hey, what's this? Canasta?"

"Good evening, Mr. Pritchard," Mrs. Briggs said. "Care for a game?"

A gleam Mr. Briggs recognized burned in Mr. Pritchard's unfathomable eye. "Don't mind if I do," he said, and pulled up a chair.

Mr. Briggs angled his chair to keep out the sight, but he couldn't exclude the sounds, which consisted mainly in triumphant squeals from Mrs. Briggs. . . "Four red treys, imagine! Aren't I having fun! . . . Two, no three black canastas and four red; that's, let's see, 900 plus 2,000 plus 800. . . . No, you don't score this time, you go down 500. . . . Your deal Mr. Pritchard, why don't you spit on the cards for luck? . . ." For a long time there was no sound from Mr. Pritchard except heavy breathing. Then he rose and scraped back his chair. "I can't play against that kind of luck?"

"Luck?" Mrs. Briggs, said raising her eyebrows, and she added, "Here, I'll trade hands if you like."

MR. BRIGGS could almost feel the hot breath of Mr. Pritchard's indignation on his averted neck and he got up quickly and went with him to the front door. Then he came back to the living-room.

"Well, you fixed that!" he said. There would be no snug new roof now, no trellises and roses. "Why didn't you use your brains?" he said bitterly.

"But I did use my brains," Mrs. Briggs said. "Canasta is 90 per cent brains and 10 per cent luck."

Mr. Briggs took a bottle of beer from the refrigerator and sat down at the kitchen table. Instead he was diverted by a ring at the front door.

It was of course Mr. Pritchard. "Left my measuring rule," he said, and coming in took off his coat.

"It's in your pocket," Mr. Briggs said pointing.

"So it is," Mr. Pritchard said, and swivelled his gaze into the living room. "Well now I'm here, how about one more round?"

"Why not?" said Mrs. Briggs.

After a while Mr. Briggs went to bed without being missed. He left the bedroom door open and it pleased him to note that all the cries of anguish were coming from Mrs. Briggs. It went on for quite a long time, then Mrs. Pritchard's voice said genially, "Why don't you spit on the pack?" and there was a sudden crash.

"Sorry I had to freeze the pack on you that last time," Mr. Pritchard's voice said presently from the lower hall and Mrs. Briggs answered in a voice that no one had used to a landlord since 1939, "All I hope is they freeze your rents on you for the next 50 years."

Mr. Pritchard went off, whistling gaily. Mrs. Briggs came upstairs and switched on the blinding centre light. "Bad luck, eh?" Mr. Briggs said happily.

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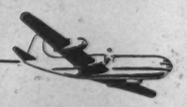

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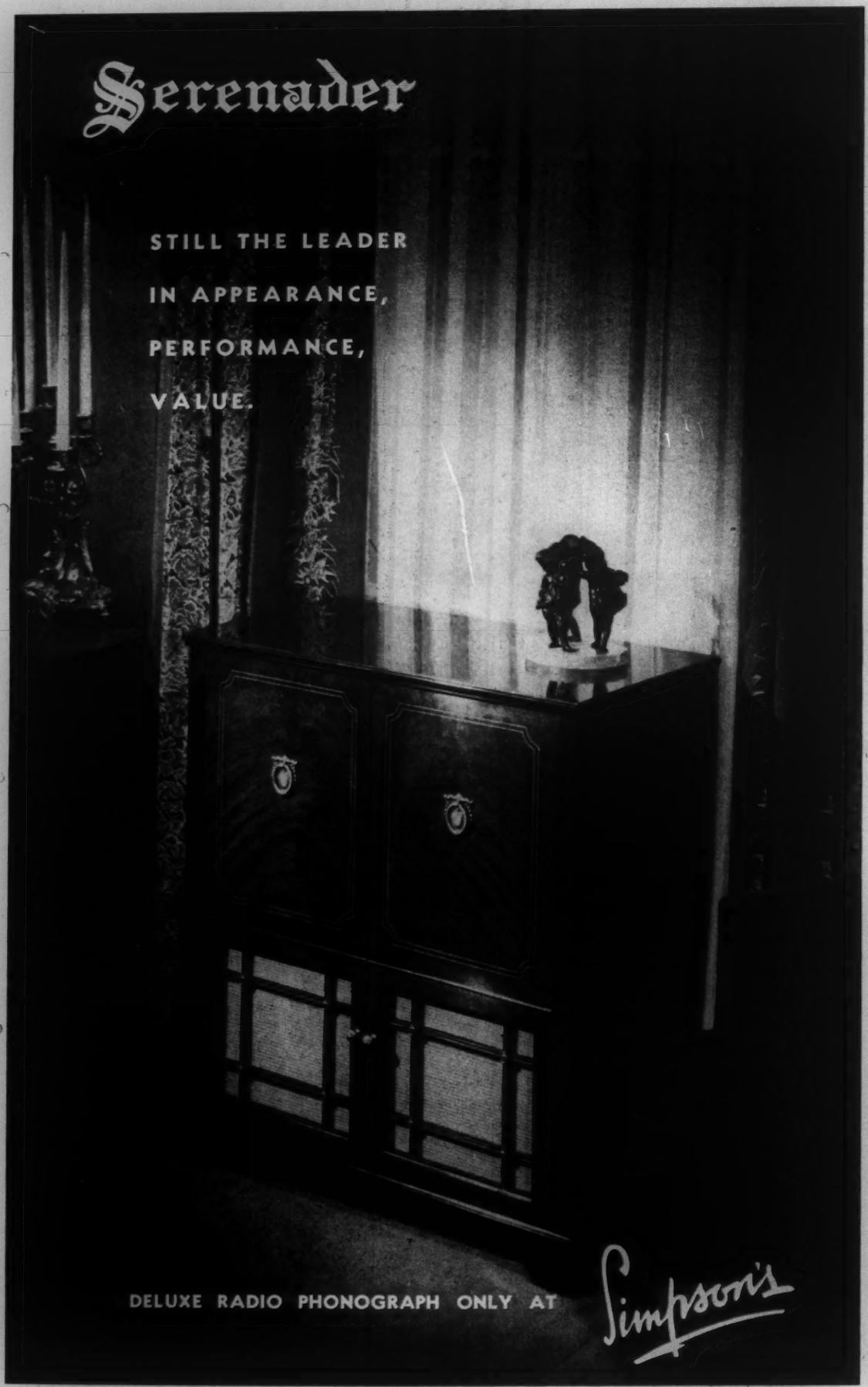

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FILMS

COMEDY OF MANNERS ENGLAND vs. U.S.

ON THE whole, American domestic screen comedy is a little easier to watch than its British counterpart. And that I'm afraid isn't saying much.

In both cases the field of domestic predicament has been pretty well combed—the adolescent problem, the bathroom door that won't lock, the coffee in the tea canister, the comic domestic, the intransigent pop-up toaster. The Hollywood domestic comedy moves faster than its English counterpart and so gives the illusion of being over sooner. Maybe this is where the advantage lies. Apart from the difference in pace there isn't much to choose between them.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LOUISA," however, turns up with what looks at first sight to be a new comedy angle—the problem of the insubordinate grandmother. Grandma (Spring Byington) is a lively oldster living with her son and daughter-in-law (Ronald Reagen and Ruth Hussey). When it is tactfully suggested to her that she find some constructive outlet for her energies she goes out and picks up an erudite corner grocer (Edmund Gwenn).

Encouraged by this success she makes a conquest of her son's boss (Charles Coburn) and her life then becomes a whirl of dates, telephone calls, motor-rides (at 90 miles an hour) and country club dances, with the younger generation sitting up for Grandma to come home at 2 a.m. The novelty of course lies in reversing the teen-age problem. For the rest, the film presents the usual set of middle-class American family situations, a type of entertainment which the Hardy series managed to squeeze dry of comedy for at least a generation.

The older members of the company work valiantly for their laughs—particularly Charles Coburn who mugs and prances through his amorous role like a septuagenarian Mickey Rooney. Spring Byington is gay and spry and Edmund Gwenn agreeably choleric. But if the stars had been a less engaging trio the merry goings-on in "Louisa" might easily have taken on a quality of *danse macabre*.

"Louisa" is a film that could come only from Hollywood, where youth at any age has been built into a national fetish. When characters in English comedy turn scatterbrained, even their silliness is becomingly adapted to their age and circumstances.

THE COMEDY of the running gag is a strictly indigenous development that flourishes on the American screen, and nowhere else. Its business is to bring together all sorts of wild incongruities and throw them into comedy form, working like a demented mixmaster. Its products are completely mechanical and consummately timed; and

they never approach the stature of art they are never dismal flops.

Bob Hope's "Fancy Pants" is the most recent example of an old-fashioned comedy put through the Hollywood machine. "Fancy Pants" derives from "Ruggles of Red Gap," which starred Charles Laughton as the English gentleman's gentleman, imported to introduce old-world culture into the Wild West. Bob Hope is now the gentleman's gentleman, and the Wild West ranch is still a wonderful period example of ill-spent millions.

Apart from this, any resemblance between "Fancy Pants" and Harry Leon Wilson's staid comedy is wildly coincidental. Both films, to be sure, work up a calculated climax. But while "Ruggles of Red Gap" had Charles Laughton giving a memorable recital of the Gettysburg address, "Fancy Pants" sends Bob Hope shinning up a four-poster bed to escape a pack of mongrels who have mistaken him for a fox.

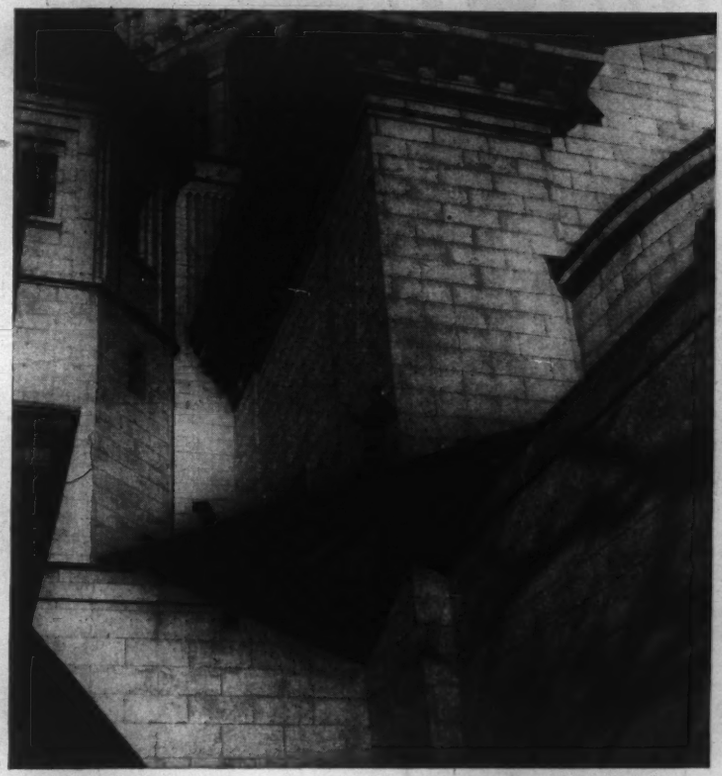
Everyone who ever saw "Ruggles of Red Gap" remembers Charles Laughton's stately rendering of the Gettysburg address. Six months from now, when a new Bob Hope picture should be along, no one but the most ardent Hope fans will remember how "Fancy Pants" ended or even what it was about. Nothing that Bob Hope does is memorable because nothing he does has an air of credible spontaneity. A great deal of his comedy is routine and most of his gags are shamelessly contrived. Yet he still contrives to be fun to watch. Whether he is shinning up a four-poster bed, or dropping a tray-load of tea in a Duchess's satin lap or tossing Lucille Ball, he is so incomparably sure of his own ability to entertain that it becomes a form of entertainment in itself.

THIS brings us to "The Duchess of Idaho," which is big, sumptuous, technicolored, and incomparably silly. Over the years Esther Williams' studio has been bringing the star along as an amphibious performer and in her latest film she spend about 90 per cent of the time on dry land. I'm not sure that this enhances the value of the picture, or that anything could. Along with Esther Williams are John Lund as a playboy whom she pursues, and Van Johnson, as a bandleader whom she loves. There's a big water-circus at the end to held the customers who might feel it wasn't worth while waiting to see what happened.

"A LADY WITHOUT A PASSPORT" presents Hedy Lamarr as a displaced person, with Cuba as the setting for her displacement. She plans to make an illegal entry into the United States, and John Hodiak, a busy investigator from the United States Immigration Department, is there to see she does not. Eventually she does contrive a landing—in a moccasin-ridden Florida swamp and wearing a tube skirt and a chiffon blouse buttoned up the back. Everything works out satisfactorily, since Hedy's face is her passport. It also absolves her handily from acting or showing any outward interest in her role or her fate.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

Bold Movie Step: "Forbidden Journey"



THE LONG CHASE *culminates in Montreal's unfinished St. Joseph's Oratory. The building's endless architectural variety was a photographic goldmine.*

THE "BAD GUYS" *are members of a Communist organization in Montreal. At l. is the "Brain" (Rupert Caplan), second from rt., sturdy henchman (Mac Shoub).*

SOMEBODY said that the pivotal point of every motion picture was either the *chaise longue* or the long chase. Canada's latest excursion into the twin-railed genre, a film called "Forbidden Journey," takes the latter course and it demonstrates the best possibilities of a rigid one-way trip.

The film was produced in Montreal by a firm called Selkirk Productions and was financed by a group of private (and to the Press, anonymous) Montreal businessmen. It deals with the problems of an unregistered alien from behind the Iron Curtain who is trying to set up a terminus in Montreal to the underground that brought him to Canada. Snapping at his heels is the local Communist organization which is equally determined to bend the underground back on itself. The forces of good and evil ultimately clash in Montreal's uncompleted St. Joseph's Oratory. The finely balanced architecture of the mammoth Oratory provides splendid opportunities for the cameramen who put it to full use. And the scaffolding of the work-in-progress provides the springboard for hair-raising effects during the chase that should send acrophobic moviegoers scurrying from the theatre.

Selkirk's production crew was all-Canadian; the actors, with one exception, are also all Canadians. The hero is played by the new-Canadian Jan Rubes, who has already earned a reputation as a baritone in both Toronto and Montreal. Two of the "bad guys" are played by radio notable Rupert Caplan, Director of Drama for CBC Montreal and by radio writer Mac Shoub, whose series, "It's Murder," is currently being broadcast from Vancouver. The non-Canadian exception is Susan Douglas, a Hollywood starlet, who plays a McGill student acting as the hero's Girl Friday.

"Forbidden Journey" is a fine first venture by Selkirk, and if favorably received the company will launch further productions (plans are going forward at present for a second). Oddly enough, much of the movie industry's early pioneering was done in Canada before World Warld I (*cf.*, the Warner Bros.). If such a place exists, it may mean the re-gaining of a foothold for consumer-movie production in Canada.—*M B.*

THE "GOOD GUYS," *Jan Rubes, Susan Douglas, dream of a world in which the villains no longer plot destruction.*

VIRTUE *triumphs in a death struggle with the enemy. On hand to instrument justice is one of Westmount's finest.*

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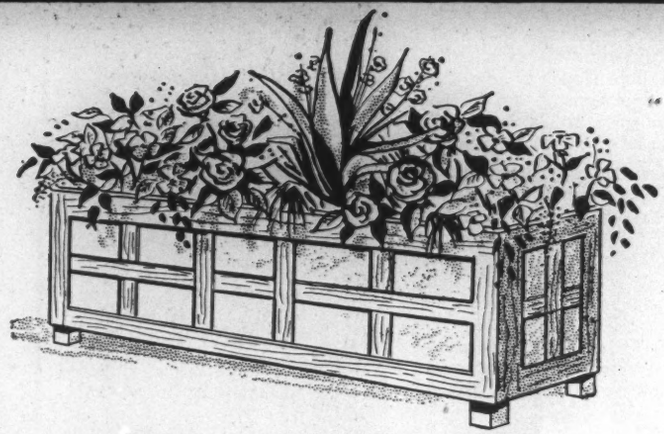

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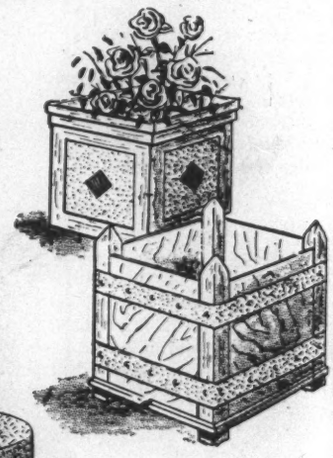

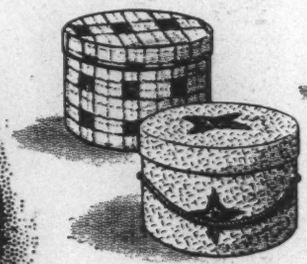

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TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

One of the best ideas I have seen for a garden trellis in a small backyard combines the trellis with a corner garden seat. It was most attractive.

Have taken away the bareness from the front steps with plants in boxes on the veranda pillars. Two designs are shown. These are built around old tin biscuit boxes in which plants or ferns are placed.

Christmas is still a long way off—but my sister is thinking of it. Found her making very attractive jewel cases as gifts for some of her friends—out of tin powder boxes and cardboard cheese boxes.

Now thoughts of gardeners begin to turn indoors. One idea I'm working on is a large fernery for my picture window —so that I'll be able to enjoy an indoor garden all winter.

• • • • •

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting many helpful little ideas which, it is hoped, will prove of practical value to those interested in working around the home and in the garden. Watch for more of these suggestions in future issues of this publication.

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Strikes: How Much Do They Really Hurt?

Because Time Loss From Strikes is Newsworthy, It Gets More Attention Than It Deserves

by Philip Stuchen

NO ONE is going to deny that a strike like the one on Canada's railways has crippling effects on the nation's economy, but strikes of this nature have been few and far between in Canada. On the whole, our time and production loss through strikes has been remarkably small, both absolutely and in comparison with other countries.

If this is a surprise to you, it is because a strike is always news. The over-abundance of publicity, given to a major tie-up especially, gives us a mistaken conception of the work-time and production loss resulting from a strike. A short-term condition gets so much attention that it eclipses our long-term outlook. A recent International Labor Office study reports: "The time loss from industrial disputes receives an attention in the public press quite out of proportion to its real significance in terms of total time worked and of the time loss from unemployment."

Heaviest Loss

The heaviest time loss due to strikes was recorded during the four postwar years. The average annual time loss in Canada through that period varied from a low of one-quarter of a day to a high of one and one-half days for each wage and salary earner. In other words, the total amount of time lost due to work stoppages was about one-tenth of one per cent of the total estimated working time in 1949; approximately the same in 1948; one-quarter of one per cent in 1947; and in 1946, one-half of one per cent. These figures reveal the current condition quite adequately.

Over almost a 50-year period (1901 to 1949) the number of strikes and lockouts occurring in Canada totalled 7,500; the number of workers involved was 2¼ million and the time loss amounted to 39 million man-working days. That may sound like a lot, but alongside these figures, the United States statistics for one year only, 1949, revealed about half of as many strikes (3,600) as we experienced in almost a half century. There were more workers involved in the U.S. (3 million) as well as more man-working days lost (50 million).

On the basis of a postwar comparison—1946 to 1949—the United States lost proportionately three times as many man-working days through work stoppages as we did. For 1949 only, the time loss rate was more than five times that recorded in Canada.

Why Canada Is Low

Certain of the local factors of strike behavior making for a low occurrence rate are worth noting. For example, we seldom have major work stoppages during the fall or winter months, so that the element of seasonality acts as a deterrent to strike action. Also our strikes are not so widespread (as may be the case in the United States) since so much of our industrialization is concentrated in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (Together these provinces accounted for 60 per cent of all strikes during the last four years. Ontario averaged about twice as many as Quebec each year.)

Further, disputes involving 100 to 500 workers were the most frequent type over this same period, although naturally those of 1,000 or over registered the heaviest time losses—90 per cent in 1946, 82 per cent in 1947, 61 per cent in 1948 and 72 per cent in 1949; this latter trend is most striking when we realize, for instance, that less than one-half of one per cent of all manufacturing firms employ 1,000 persons or more.

Finally, by industries, manufacturing accounts for the heaviest time losses with mining running a close second. Over the postwar period these two industries combined for 85 per cent or better of all man-working days lost due to stoppages in each of the four years, although accounting for less than 40 per cent of the total number of workers during this same period.

It is perhaps by considering international comparisons and long-term trends that we more fully realize the low strike frequency rate in Canada.

In an ILO study tracing the trend of time lost due to strikes and lockouts in 22 countries from 1927 to 1947, Canada is shown in 13th place with an average of 416 days lost per year per 1,000 persons employed in the four selected industries — mining, manufacturing, construction and transport (see chart).

Many factors are reflected in these differences in time loss. That we are 30 per cent higher than the United Kingdom rate, for example, may be explained by any of the following influences; the relative strength of the industries and the extent of the two countries' respective unionization; the attitudes of labor and their relationships with management; the fact that certain of the enumerated industries are state-owned or state-controlled.

Also the fact that strikes were declared illegal by Nazi countries prior to and during the war would explain why those countries managed to have less time loss than Canada.

U.S. Influence

It must be realized that the rapid growth of Canadian trade union membership in the last ten years (the approximate one million membership is about triple the 1939 figure) has had its effect on the Canadian strike figures. U.S. influence—and not only through international union affiliations—has also had its effect on them. In this latter respect however, the effect has not all been unfavorable. Strike settlements reached in the U.S. frequently make for peaceful negotiations in the same industry here. For instance, the settlement resulting from a long drawn-out strike in the American steel or auto industry, will give the basis for demands made later by the Canadian unions all right, but because U.S. management has set the precedent, agreement is frequently reached in Canada without a strike. The issue is fought out on the American labor front.

Union Strength

The rate of time loss from strikes and lockouts does not necessarily measure the strength of trade union organizations. True, we are at the highest point of union membership on record and over 4,000 collective agreements affecting one-third of all wage and salary earners, are being peacefully negotiated each year. Last year 32 out of every 33 contracts were renegotiated without work stoppages. But strikes and lockouts occur only when negotiations between the bargaining parties have broken down. It follows, therefore, that their occurrence indicates failure in the normal procedure of negotiating a contract—not the relative strength of the parties. If this fact were kept in mind, strike losses would not be given a meaning beyond their real significance.

Canada's strike record either on a long-term basis or from international comparisons is much better than most of us have realized. We should not, therefore, overstate or take out of their real context the loss of employment and the loss of production resulting from work stoppages. They have not retarded our over-all industrial development.

FIGURES *are per 1,000 persons employed in four selected industries.*

PHILIP STUCHEN *is a recognized authority on labor economics. This is his second contribution to SN.*

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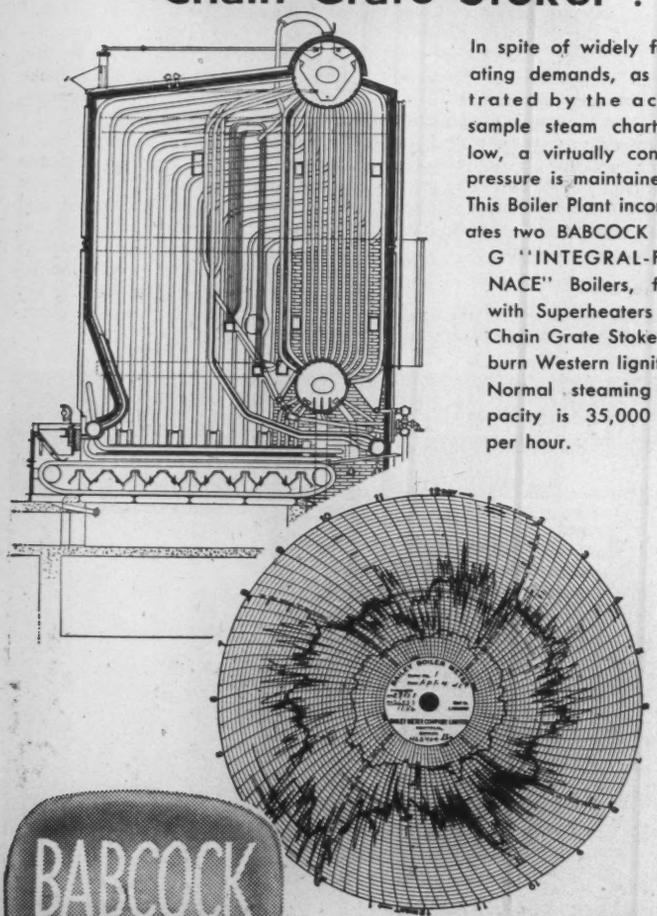

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BUSINESS ANGLE

The First Touch

MR. ABBOTT told us last week that the new defence expenditures, as now planned, will not amount to more than three per cent of our total national production. This is far from being a full-scale war effort, but it's likely to make a bigger impact on the economy (particularly in the field of capital investment) than the percentage figure suggests, in view of the fact that our productive system is already fully occupied with the needs of vigorous peacetime expansion.

Some of those peace requirements will now have to give way to rearmament. This has been inevitable from the moment it turned out that the Korean war was a much more serious affair than we had thought at its beginning, though it really isn't Korea itself that gives rise to the need so much as the possibility that Communist aggression there may be repeated elsewhere. That danger seems to be very real.

A point we have to face is that whatever our rearmament program now, it will have to be enlarged if the world situation does in fact become much worse. Thus defence plans and expenditures now approved by Parliament are only tentative at best. We may have to shift from a partial to an all-out mobilization, and this possibility must condition all present planning; in particular it should govern our approach to all kinds of proposals for undertakings that would consume and tie up manpower and materials over a period of time.

Postponable Projects

It calls for a new consideration of postponable undertakings not only by Ottawa (which already has given a go-slow signal to all federal departments) but also by provincial governments and municipalities and businessmen everywhere—especially the two latter. You can't stop work on a city subway transportation system at the stage at which Toronto's is now, so the best we can do there is not to start another in Montreal until the green light has been flashed from Ottawa. Perhaps the equipment and men that would build the Trans-Canada Highway and the proposed new road from Windsor to Toronto, can be better employed on airfields or other defence works. Business firms should review plans for expansion and not begin anything that might handicap an all-out war effort, at least without referring such proposals to Ottawa.

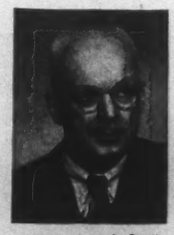
The new rearmament program means increased pressure on the price level, since consumer purchasing power, already high, will tend to rise further while the supply of consumer goods diminishes. Workers are paid to make goods which do not absorb the wage dollars. So we are now to have higher corporation and excise taxes, to provide the Government with the additional revenues it needs and to absorb some of this dangerous excess of purchasing power. For the present there is to be no increase in personal income tax.

Incidentally, a member of Commons the other day spoke in support of a vigorous rearmament program and then advocated controls to prevent prices rising unduly. You can try to hold down the lid of the steaming kettle or you can draw off the steam. Taxes and compulsory savings are basically sounder than price-fixing. The price controllers did an excellent administrative job in the last war, but the economic distortions that resulted from price-fixing have given us a lot of trouble since, most outstandingly in upset management-labor relations and a continued rise in prices.

Live Less Well

Actually when we are forced to put a lot of our productive effort into making tanks and guns and other non-socially-useful but militarily-necessary things, our national standard of living must decline correspondingly; we are foolish if we think we can escape that by price-fixing. But price-control can lessen the immediate impact of increased purchasing power on a diminished consumer goods supply, and make for a more orderly price movement, and thus for a more efficient war effort and less hurt to the public than would be the case without it.

Mr. St. Laurent told Commons the other day that there will be no general wage and price control now, the point being that the present rearmament program does not require it. But Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Abbott and others have a bothersome problem: how to get Canadians into the right mood to accept the sacrifices necessitated by rearmament without so alarming them that there's a hysterical rush to buy and hoard. So far Canadians have behaved with more restraint in this respect than the people of the United States, but mounting pressures on materials supply and on prices may soon test their powers of self-control further. If they weaken, along will come all the controls.



—J. Steele

by
P. M. Richards

Canada's Dollar Guardian

by Robert Mahaffy

A REPRESENTATIVE of one of Toronto's largest department stores recently spoke highly of W. F. Bull, Canadian trade salesman turned controller, although no comment had been solicited. The fact is that Bull seems to be the direct antithesis of the public's notion of a civil servant.

Of course, he is a civil servant in an executive capacity — charged with the direction of the Commodities Branch and the Emergency Import Control Branch of the Trade and Commerce Department. He was put in charge of the Import Control work just a few weeks ago.

W. F. Bull prefers to look upon himself as a salesman who is on the other side of the fence for a change. This role seemed strange to him after serving as a Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New York, Trinidad and New Zealand, but he now sees the advantages of understanding the problems facing the other fellow; the businessman who needs to import raw materials or sell his goods abroad.

Tall, broad-shouldered — with the faculty of listening patiently to what one has to say—Bull appears more like the sales manager of a large corporation than a highgrade trade official. It is probably these traits, acquired in his experience as a Trade Commissioner, that have won the "very favorable cooperation from Canadian manufacturers and traders" in import controls. As Bull puts it: "There has been a minimum of people trying to beat us."

Following creation of an Emergency Import Control Branch in 1947, he was appointed Director of the Import Allotment Division of this branch and later took over responsibility for the administration of Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.

In 1949, the Commodities Branch was established to coordinate the work of the Export and Import Dvisions of the Department and to centralize steel, timber and priorities controls. Bull was appointed Director. His duties in this sphere include responsibility for the Export and Import Divisions, the Transportation and Communications Division, the Export Permit Branch and the Import Control Branch.

This sounds like a multiplicity of jobs but Bull is a man who can handle that kind of work. He will not allow himself to be bogged down with petty detail. When an application to import, say, sheet steel comes to his desk, he reaches for the 'phone and calls the man in charge of the iron and steel group of commodities. With the information from this man, and his own extensive knowledge, Bull can handle the application in a hurry.

—Capital Press

W. F. BULL

One of the men who comes in contact with him frequently lauds Bull's efficiency and retentive memory — he knows most of the 200 people who come under his jurisdiction. But even this 200-brain mine of information does not mitigate the work that Bull has to do himself. He has plenty of homework, has often worked nights and week-ends, always has a bulky file of letters and memoranda to catch up on.

Born at Weston, Ont., W. F. Bull didn't drift into economics by acci-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 49

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***Next Week in* SATURDAY NIGHT—**

The World and O'Leary of the Ottawa "Journal"

CANADIAN BUSINESS

The Economy:

Controls Hang on Kremlin

SO FAR Canada's economic mobilization plans envisage a minimum of governmental controls. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance have both said this, and businessmen have applauded them. But the Government is getting "stand-by" control powers from Parliament, and we may expect that if prices rise too fast and if the international situation becomes more menacing, we shall see the stand-by powers quickly put to use and the munitions program enlarged. Much will depend, in respect of controls, on the amount of hoarding by both business and consumers.

Across the border President Truman has set up a control agency with far-reaching powers over production, prices and wages, to operate on a basis of persuasion and "voluntary co-operation" as long as possible. In view of the expected close relationship between the Canadian and U.S. mobilization programs, the course followed by the U.S. control agency will no doubt make its influence felt here. Businessmen are relieved by the indications, both here and in the U.S., that wage control will be tied in with price control from the beginning of the program.

The Abbott "little budget" of last week was, of course, designed to provide for emergency defence costs now in sight. These costs will not decrease but may rise sharply. Next spring's regular budget may be much stiffer than last week's. It all hangs on decisions in the Kremlin.

Policy:

BUDGET CHANGE

IT WAS something like a visit to the dentist: worrying about it hurt more than what had to be done. The changes Finance Minister Abbott made in the budget to meet new defence costs were not going to make day-to-day living much more expensive.

If you wanted to drink, you'd pay 15 cents more for your bottle. If you planned on buying a car, it would now cost you anywhere from $40 to $90 more; soft drinks and candy would cost you 30 per cent more, and a wide variety of electrical appliances 15 per cent more. Corporation taxes were raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the first $10,000 profits, and from 33 per cent to 38 per cent on profits over the $10,000 mark.

The personal income tax had not been increased—much to everyone's surprise. The new budget was geared to a pay-as-we-go policy, and for this fiscal year the additional revenue could be gathered without changes in personal income tax. But this was only the beginning. On the personal income tax, a sign of the future could be seen in the Minister's remark that "We should hold this important source of increased revenue in reserve."

Behind the budget change were two main factors—both of them pretty well known by the time the Minister introduced it. First was the fact that the Government, like everyone else, had been caught by the rising trend of prices. Higher costs for material and labor for Government projects in themselves would push the $2.4 billion budget laid out for this year. Second, the lesson of Korea—that defence preparations can no longer proceed leisurely—had added millions to this year's defence bill. Ultimate defence needs call for expenditures of $1 billion a year (see *Capital Comment*.)

Hydro:

Gobbled Up

THIS summer business in Ontario was being told that its hydro shortage was over. The publicly-owned Hydro Commission had put three new generating stations into action during one month; by the end of the year,

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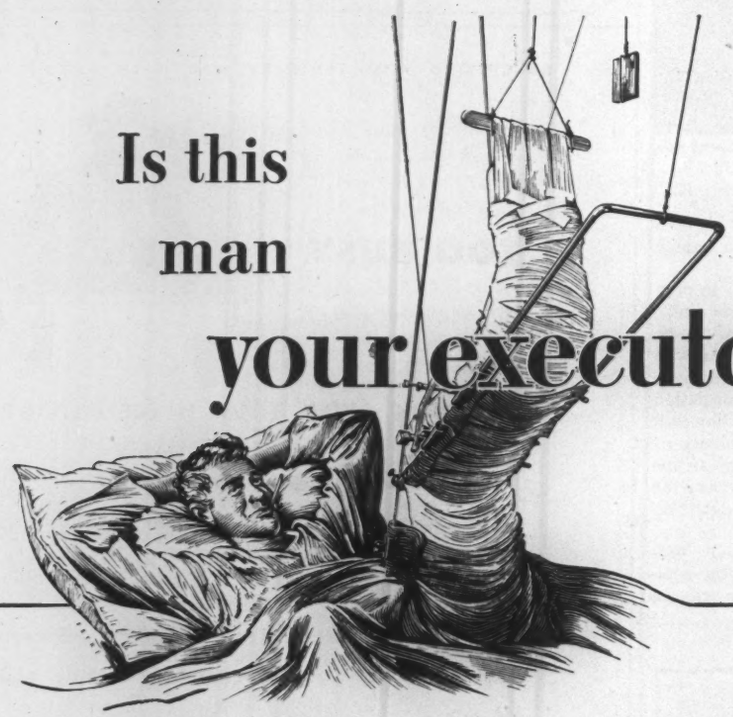

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874,000 new horsepower would be available from eight of eleven post-war developments undertaken by the Commission.

But while business was told the shortage was over, it was warned not to be complacent: new power would still be needed. The urgent need for new power came sooner than expected. The promised acceleration of defence production superimposed on an already high level of activity was likely to gobble up the new hydro and still call for more.

Once again, though no restrictions were yet in sight, Ontario business and households were being asked to economize in their use of electricity while the hard pressed Hydro pushed completion of recent developments and got new ones underway.

REORGANIZATION

IN Manitoba, steps to reorganize the province's hydro-electric industry were resumed. Originally, the Manitoba Government and the city of Winnipeg were dickering over a plan to create a provincial power monopoly to replace the diversified ownership of the province's electric services which now exists.

Under the original plan, the Provincial Government would acquire ownership of the Winnipeg-owned Hydro-Electric Power Co. and the privately-owned Winnipeg Electric Co. This plan, Government sources say, has been abandoned.

Now the negotiations are reported to involve expropriation of Winnipeg Electric by the Provincial Government and establishment of a two-way power pool. Under this plan, the municipally-owned hydro company would take over the private company's power distribution, gas and transportation facilities.

This plan, it is pointed out, would leave Winnipeg in control of City Hydro—one of the main points at dispute—and at the same time would give the Provincial Government access to Winnipeg Electric's low-cost power developments.

Show Business:

SUPER EX

THE MEN who run the $40 million Canadian National Exhibition were all grins at the last day directors' luncheon. Elwood Hughes, the executive dynamo who joined the CNE as Sports Director in 1906 and who has been General Manager since 1934, cracked jokes about his rumored retirement. "I'll be around until Monday night at least." Mayor Hiram McCallum got mixed up in a presentation speech and nearly presented a tray to himself.

The reason for the good feeling was the Ex's 1950 record—biggest attendance year yet (2,723,000 with eight day records upsets). The financial take, still being totalled, had also touched a new peak; in gate receipts alone U.S. currency had amounted to $350,000.

For 450 would-be exhibitors unable to get space the Mayor had good news: two buildings might be added —a new Pure Food Building, a new Electrical Building. He also promised a conference to study the Lake Shore Boulevard traffic problem—major city headache of the Ex weeks.

After two years of rows about Olsen & Johnson's off-color Grandstand shows, Elwood Hughes had played it safe with comedian Danny Kaye as top attraction. The git-gat-gittle boy had pleased full-house audiences, but, according to some critics, had not "wowed" them, mainly because of the immense stage on which he had to play. New York papers that said Hughes had paid him a gross fee of $200,000 were "crazy." Kaye's take-home pay would be more like $75,000—half in Canadian, half in U.S. funds. Would Kaye be back in '51? Hughes was definite about a lot of things for next year but Kaye's contract was not yet one of them.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 89

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1950, payable by cheque dated October 14th, 1950 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 29th, 1950. Such cheques will be mailed on October 14th, 1950, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE
Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
August 31st, 1950.

The B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 52

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on August 28th, 1950 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 2nd, 1950 to shareholders of record September 15th, 1960. At this same meeting an extra dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 2nd, 1950 to shareholders of record September 15th, 1950.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., August 31st, 1950.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st OCTOBER 1950

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th September, 1950.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

7th September, 1950.

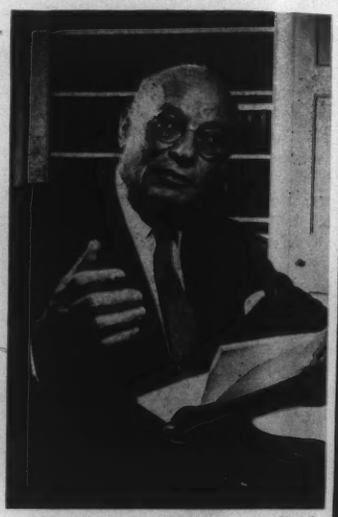
U.S. BUSINESS

Trade:

STONE WALL

THE movement to hold an international trade fair in New York has been revived by Congressman Emanuel Celler and a small group of businessmen.

The movement has been undertaken before. Imposing committees were formed but when the important items of site and financing were tackled, the committees hit a stone wall. Those who noted Mr. Celler's one-man attempt to investigate the Canadian newsprint "trust" now freely predict that he has picked a cropper once more.



—Black Star

FOR *New York, no trade fair? For Congressman Celler, another cropper?*

Transportation:

BOXCARS SHORT

THE boxcar shortage is giving concern to railroad officials in both Canada and the United States.. The Association of American Railroads recently canvassed the situation and decided that, to meet any emergency efficiently, car builders should strive for a production pace of 10,000 new cars a month.

A total of 40,000 new cars were ordered in the first six months of 1950. Within the six weeks following, an additional 60,000 were placed on order. Rail officials hope the 10,000 monthly goal will be reached by next January.

Policy:

NECK OUT

THE reported offer by Aluminium Ltd. to sell 440 million pounds of aluminum to the U.S. Government over a three-year period for stockpiling purposes has been vigorously opposed by the Reynolds Metals and Kaiser aluminum interests.

These two concerns would welcome an opportunity once again to expand their plant capacity at government expense. Their alternative proposal to solve the growing white-metal shortage: a one-year contract to be negotiated with the Canadian company while additional Government-financed plants are being built for Reynolds and Kaiser to operate.

Their position is considered vulnerable on two counts: 1) Reynolds attempted an abortive price rise when the defence program was announced but cancelled it the following day; 2) earlier in the year, both companies had trekked to Washington to demand that the U.S. tariff wall against aluminum imports be sharply increased, and that import controls be imposed on the light metal.

But while Reynolds' officials were maintaining in Washington that their industry was threatened by Canadian imports, the company issued in New York a highly profitable earnings statement. Seldom has a big company been guilty of such poor timing.

DOLLAR GUARDIAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 45

dent. When he registered at the University of Toronto in 1923 in the Bachelor of Commerce course it was because the calendar drew attention to the attractions offered by the career of a trade commissioner.

Graduating from U of T in 1928, he joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, and was posted to New York in September of that year as an Assistant Trade Commissioner. In July, 1931, he was transferred to Port of Spain, Trinidad, and in April, 1935, was promoted Trade Commissioner in that post. The next move was to Auckland, New Zealand, as Trade Commissioner in December, 1936. And in December, 1941, he returned to Ottawa to become Assistant Chief of the Export Permit Branch.

In May, 1943, he was appointed Commercial Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. He remained there until August, 1945, when he was "repatriated" to Ottawa to assist in the reorganization of the Department. It had been a long series of moves for the Bulls — five different posts in 15 years — and they were glad to be settled in Ottawa. (The Bull family — in addition to Mrs. Bull who is also a U of T graduate—includes four children all born in different countries.)

Now, although he attends the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Canadian Chamber of Commerce conventions, Bull is not on the move all the time like some trade officials. His present job doesn't permit it. His work keeps him so busy some days his memo pad is booked for every half hour from morning to night.

Some years ago he had to swear off golf in his off hours. Largely because there weren't enough off hours to make it worth while. But it's pretty obvious the kick he gets out of his work is more than compensation.

However, enthusiasm for his job, and long hours on it, haven't narrowed his outlook. The recent increase in the number of branch plants established in Canada could have been, indeed, have been, attributed to the existence of emergency import controls. But Bull won't go overboard about it. "[Emergency Import Control] has contributed to the strength and diversity of the Canadian economy," he says. "The Canadian content has been increased in a very wide range of products made in Canada." But that is about as much credit as he will take for this result of the work of his branch.

Defence:

AIRCRAFT ORDERS

AVIATION trade circles expect Canadian aircraft manufacturers to participate in the large number of orders the Air Force plans to issue in the next few months. Canadair Ltd., because of its Douglas parts business, is considered one of the most likely prospects.

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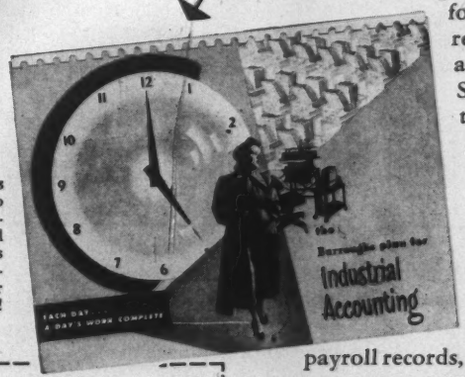

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U.K. BUSINESS

RED TRADE

London.

WHILE dockers in the U.S. were refusing to handle cargoes of Russian crabmeat and furs, Winston Churchill in Britain was making out his case against supplying machine-tools to Russia. There were also increasingly numerous complaints about the purchase of rubber, wool and other commodities, on Russian account.

For the allies of the two big powers the problem is not quite the same as for the two big powers themselves. Poland and Czechoslovakia particularly have relied on the non-Soviet countries for markets, and China's need for capital equipment from the West is more acute than Russia's. Britain and other West-European countries have much more need than the U.S. of primary goods from Russia and her allies.

The essence of the present controversy is that, in terms of economic strategy, the trade does not provide a fair exchange. Russia's materials are not in the main of direct military value; whereas capital equipment, even if not of direct military value, generates military potential. The objection is more valid for Britain than for America; the United States has received in recent years large quantities of manganese and chrome ore, whose value in armament-manufacture is very high. There is no adequate alternative to Chinese (and Korean) supplies of tungsten, vital for high-speed and tool steels.

There is not enough information available to give a clear idea of the importance of foreign machinery in the Russian industrial scheme, but it is evidently not decisive. Russia has not received nearly as much foreign equipment as she would have been willing to buy (though much more would not have been easily paid for); if the supplies are discontinued there will probably be no immediate and obvious effect on the Soviet economy.

In some categories of British exports, the Soviet Union is an important market. Trade figures for the first half of 1950 show, for instance, that Russia ranked fifth as a buyer of machine-tools, having greatly expanded her purchases since the same period of 1949. She took nearly half of the electricity-generating equipment exported by Britain in the half-year. For various other items the proportion is also impressive.

It is on the import side that Britain stands to suffer most, if East-West trade is to be much reduced. Nearly three-quarters of the coarse grains imported into Britain in the first half of this year came from the Soviet Union; and the prospect of receiving any substantial quantity of maize, in particular, from Argentina, formerly the main supplier, is remote. It was only by hastily arranging a timber deal in Moscow this year that the British Government staved off a critical famine in this material.

Britain is much more dependent on Russian supplies than is Russia on British supplies. This is a straightforward case of threeway trade; the surplus sterling accruing to Russia being spent on such commodities as rubber and wool produced in the sterling area; Malaya, Australia, and other recipients of the sterling, correspondingly increasing their purchases from Britain. Restriction of supplies of these strategic materials to Russia would involve changes in Britain's export trades.

USSR MAIZE *being unloaded from Soviet ship* Baku *in a British port.* —Miller

The whole problem of East-West trade needs more detailed and calmer consideration than it has so far received. The principle on which a policy must be evolved is simple enough: which party benefits most from the trade and would suffer most if it ceased?

It is tempting to believe that Russia's military potential can be easily weakened by stopping deliveries of machine-tools and essential materials. But before such a policy is carried to its logical conclusion—not merely selecting trade, but stopping it altogether—it is necessary to assess what damage will actually be done to the Soviet economy, and what damage will be done to other economies, perhaps in subtler ways. Economic health as well as crude military potential has to be taken into account.

—John L. Marston

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

ticular plan for the deployment of our forces. That does not mean that there is no Atlantic Treaty plan to guide us. Plans are the one thing the Atlantic Treaty organization has produced in plenty. The general role of the Canadian forces within the alliance is agreed and understood. It includes the despatch of an expeditionary force to Europe, convoy work on the sea lanes, etc. But there is as yet no definite commitment to supply a given number of troops at a given place at a given time.

Again, that doesn't mean there never will be. The idea of a Canadian force-in-being stationed in Europe is not ruled out. Some Ministers would be very reluctant to accept it, but the Atlantic Treaty Council might still urge it strongly enough to convince the Canadian Government.

PLANES, TANKS, GUNS

THE rate of delivery of our new aircraft and ships was one of the very few things **Claxton** would not reveal. But he admitted that at the present rate of recruiting it would take two years to fill the complement planned for the RCAF. And that at the present rate of production it would take "two years or more" to get the full complement of new aircraft.

It is not planned to build new tanks in Canada. The Army has more than 300 Shermans on hand and it is buying spare parts for them.

Radar and anti-aircraft establishments are being increased, but Claxton made it very clear that we can't establish an early warning interceptor network over the whole of Canada. All radar installations so far have been made by the Canadian forces themselves, but Claxton said we might establish some joint stations with U.S.

Irked by continual demands for local protection for this, that and the other place, Claxton tried to establish a perspective. He said, "If there were a kind of benevolent dictator who had control over all the defence activities of the North Atlantic Treaty nations, I just wonder how much anti-aircraft defence he would put in Canada, having regard to the real need for a fighting defence front somewhere else?"

W. O. TWAITS

Appointment of W. O. Twaits as a director has been announced by Imperial Oil. Mr. Twaits joined the company at Sarnia in 1933 and has had broad experience in the co-ordination and economics, manufacturing and producing departments.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 30th, 1950, payable October 20th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable October 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1950.

On the Preferred Shares $30 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $30 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—80 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man. W. P. RILEY,
September 1st, 1950. President.

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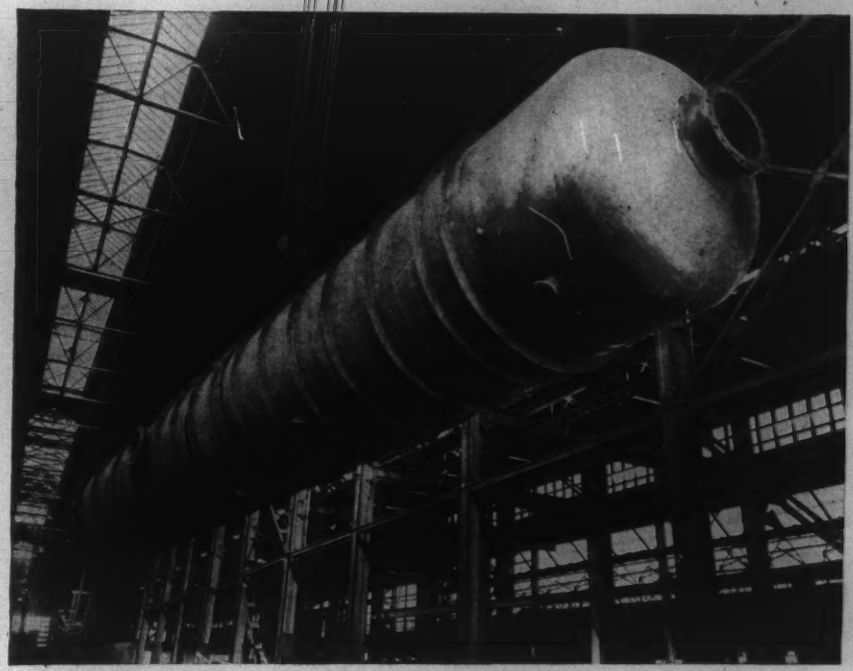

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INSURANCE

CAREERS FOR OLDSTERS

PEOPLE are being urged to buy retirement income policies and annuities, so that when they must quit their jobs they will be able to enjoy the leisure of retirement in travel or in hobbies.

Now along comes a distinguished medical authority, Dr. Robert T. Monroe of the Harvard Medical School; he contends that old age will yield richer returns to larger numbers when old people are directed to secondary careers rather than to mere hobbies.

In his view, when a man loses a job because of age he loses more than income. He loses "prestige, a way of life, reasons for being active in mind and body as well, and starts downhill toward mental, physical and nutritional decay. These people need particularly sensitive and intelligent handling. Their voting power can be a threat or an asset according to whether they are cast aside with a thoughtless custodial level of care or whether we work with them to foster their full functions as human beings."

Not Hospitals

In the field of medicine, he pointed out, the need of new resources for old people is not so much in the way of more general hospitals and chronic hospitals as it is for convalescent homes and geriatric* clinics. Here is a new medical specialty, he said, requiring knowledge of general medicine, psychology, education, recreation, economics, philosophy and faith in the democratic way of life.

He favors experiments in housing for old people and a new type of home planned for the dimensions of an old person's life. He described a building containing one-room and two-room apartments for people over 60, a store and a dining room near by where meals by the week at cut prices would induce tenants to eat optimal diets, rooms where tenants could engage in carpentry, weaving, sewing and other activities. The project should be free from government control, he says, in order to permit necessary experiments and to preserve the goal of self-help.

According to this authority, surgical techniques and methods of care have so improved that operative risks are scarcely greater for old patients than they are for any others. For example, the death rate from pneumonia in old people before sulfanilamide was 57 per cent; after that it came down to 10 per cent in uncomplicated cases; and it is lower now with the use of penicillin, aureomycin, and chloromycetin. Periods of illness are now very much shorter both at home and in hospital.

Not Progressive

While recognizing that old age is the time of life when chronic disease is most common, Dr. Monroe warns against assuming that "persistent" and "chronic" mean "progressive," as few diseases get worse from year to year. The progressive deterioration which has popularly been ascribed to diseases and weight of years, he says, is due in very large degree to neglect of the rules of good living.

As few people lay plans for a second career after they have to retire from their regular occupation, there is need, he concludes, for an old age centre in each community with many types of workers and many kinds of projects. Here can be developed the skills and tools to do the job, and so overcome the lack of faith in old age which is common to all, especially the old.—*George Gilbert.*

*The branch of medical science that deals with the physical and mental illness concomitant with old age.

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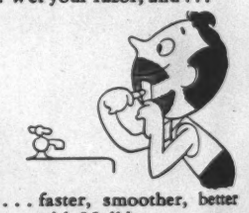

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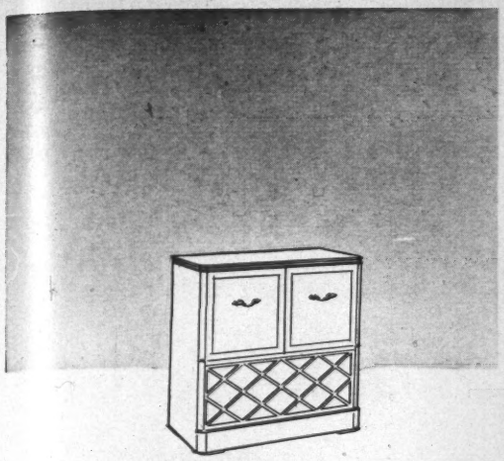
NEXT WEEK

in *Business Front*—

TORQUAY: THE THIRD ROUND

—*International Trade Talks*



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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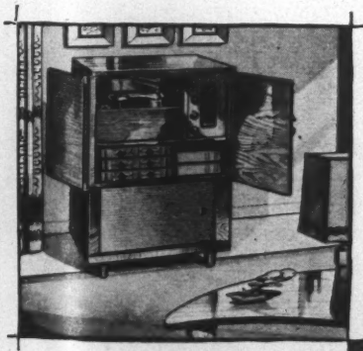

Model C700 (above). Restrained simplicity keynotes this Console Radio with 10" Dynapower speaker, three-gang condenser. Automatic phonograph plays all three record speeds. Six tubes. In walnut, mahogany, or light oak. Size: H 31¼", W 24", D 16".

Model C704 (right). Full-door Console Combination. 10" Dynapower speaker, three-gang condenser. Automatic 3-speed record changer has pick-up with permanent sapphire stylus. Six tubes. Size: H 34", W 24¾", D 16¼". Price $224.50 in walnut, slightly higher in mahogany and light oak.

Model C750 (above). You'll find features in this gracefully styled model exceptional in a Console Combination in the medium-price class. The oversize cabinet permits the use of a massive speaker "baffle" mounting to assure excellent bass response. The twelve-inch Dynapower speaker and transformer power supply, assure improved tone and output. Beautiful lighted slide-rule dial, Beam-a-Scope antenna. Illuminated triple-play changer plays all records, automatically, at all three speeds . . . has famous G.E. Electronic pick-up, with replaceable dual sapphire stylii. One-piece "Triplé-Play" head. Six tubes, size: H 34", W 32¼", D 15¾". Price $249.50 in walnut — slightly higher in mahogany and light oak.

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